FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HERRERA CAMPINS ADDRESSES HUMAN RIGHTS COURT

PA181445 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt of speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at headquarters of Inter-American Human Rights Court in San Jose on 17 June--recorded]

[Text] I express thanks in the name of my country for the invitation to participate in the inauguration of the headquarters of the Inter-American Human Rights Court. Costa Rica has always shown a firm determination to safeguard human rights on the American Continent. Therefore, it is no surprise that the court has its headquarters here. As Venezuelan president, I feel honored to have been invited to its inauguration. This will be a place where the freedom and dignity of the men of this continent will be protected.

We should stress the need to think deeply about human rights, an aspiration of all men [words indistinct]. It is a daily [word indistinct] which also suffers violations in many places. Man clamors and struggles to enjoy his natural rights, the right to life, to [words indistinct], to freedom of thought, of creativity [words indistinct].

The declaration of human rights approved by the United Nation is a common responsibility. The need to constantly improve the institutions and mechanisms which give the declaration a practical validity should be intensified with the perserverance worthy of honorable causes. The signing of the declaration of human rights on December 10, 1948 greatly promoted the mechanisms to defend human rights even when such an instrument lacked the (?legal mechanism to enforce them) in states. Since then, conventions have been signed to safeguard and protect man's essential freedoms and rights. The various public and private organizations which actively worked in the defense of human rights [words indistinct] fulfilled a [word indistinct] task because the states were very sensitive to their condemnations of [word indistinct]. The versatility of economic and social development and cultural and ideological differences have hindered the [word indistinct] of common procedures at the world level. As a result of this, regional bodies have emerged to protect human rights in the framework of the Council of Europe, the OAS and the Arab League. One can easily understand why these regional bodies to protect human rights were established first in Europe and then in America. The member countries of the Council of Europe have a similar level and culture and development, values, ideas and goals--a common heritage worthy of being preserved. [Words indistinct] the principles of individual rights, political rights and the predominance of law on which all real democracies are based. The definition and protection of human rights gained special interest and importance in an area shaken by the atrocities committed before and during World War II by totalitarian regimes. These represented a great offense against human dignity since they were committed by cultured rather than primitive men.

MEXICAN DELEGATE QUITS MEDIA CONFERENCE

PA131718 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1545 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Panama City, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Due to disagreements with statements made at the sessions of an international seminar on social communications media currently being held here, Mexican representative Miguel Sabido withdrew today from the event. Sabido is vice president of research at Mexico's television network Televisa as well as president of the Mexican Communications Media Research Center.

The seminar, inaugurated by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, is being sponsored by UNESCO and was organized by the Womens International Democratic Federation, whose headquarters is in East Berlin, as well as by various Panamanian feminist organizations. "I am leaving the seminar because it is an ideological propoganda apparatus--which I respect although I do not share its views--rather than a meeting of information experts," Sabido told this agency. Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez was to have lectured but has not shown up in Panama, presumably because he is sick.

GALTIERI REFUSES TO COMMENT ON MASSERA'S CRITICISM

PY200108 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Cordoba, 19 Jun (NA)--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, in reference to a document released last Saturday by Emilio Massera, former member of the military junta, said that as chief of the army "I categorically refuse to enter this kind of political game" because "any division aimed at breaking the unity of the armed forces should be particularly avoided."

Galtieri added that "the Argentine Armed Forces are united in the process and in the rules established for this process in March 1976." He also said that "the army supports what the government has done, what it is doing and what remains to be done in the few months left before the end of its administration."

Regarding a report that the next two presidents will be military--in reference to a statement made by Cordoba Governor Adolfo Sigwald--Galtieri said that this "is a personal opinion that I respect, just as I respect others who say that only the next president will be military."

Asked how the army general command and the military junta evaluate the series of documents critical of the national policies released in the last few weeks by various sectors, Galtieri said that "these are political statements and the command is closely following the evolution of the economic process." He added that "it is natural" to see that due to the expectation created by the appointment of the next president, "political sectors are acting as such, giving opinions like the ones published recently."

LABOR LEADER REQUESTS ILO INVESTIGATION

PY172344 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (NA)--Union sources have disclosed here that union leader Alberto Triaca has requested in Geneva that the International Labor Organization (ILO) evaluate "extensively the serious situation that is being experienced in view of the flagrant violation of the rights of workers and their union organizations" in Argentina.

Triaca condemned the Argentine Government's "unilateral" decision of not sending a tripartite delegation to Geneva. He noted: "This time the workers' attendance has been replaced by a government decision, and this deed is completely against the spirit of freedom and the existence of ILO." He added that this measure "clearly shows that the Argentine Government is intervening in union activities." He said that "the military government unilaterally decided to disavow the workers delegation that was appointed by a plenum of secretaries general from all Argentine unions." He explained that "the Argentine Government did not recognize the workers delegation" because the union movement had planned to charge that the new labor association law was an arbitrary measure."

PASTOR SCHEDULED TO VISIT AUSTRIA 25-28 JUN

PY200156 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA)--The San Martin Palace announced today that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor will visit Vienna between 25 and 28 June, in respose to an invitation that was extended to him by the Austrian Government.

Pastor will arrive in Vienna next Wednesday at 1805 and he will be met by his Austrian colleague, Willibald Pahr. He will also meet with President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Sigvard Eklund, the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

ARMED FORCES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON SANTA CRUZ CRISIS

PY191333 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text of armed forces communique released by Bolivian Army Public Relations Department]

[Text] In view of the recent events which have disturbed the peace, order and tranquillity of the country, the nation's armed forces are doing their duty to the people by publicly analyzing and assessing the present political situation, whose effects have now stained a city with blood.

As is well-known through reports which have arrived from the capital of Santa Cruz Department, groups of peasants and citizens concerned over the nature of the electoral process have made pronouncements in the last few days on the need for a change of attitudes so the elections may be properly held on 29 June. Their concern led to negative actions which claimed several victims and disturbed public order, causing anxiety throughout the country.

The moral integrity with which the citizens are observing these events, which are becoming more serious each day, leads to the conclusion that these painful episodes are the result of a lack of a sense of perspective which was not taken into account with regard to the contents of the document in which our institution, the guardian institution of the fatherland, suggested the postponement of general elections for 1 year so that crucial problems could be dealt with and some omissions in the electoral law remedied.

The recent events in Santa Cruz have confirmed the armed forces' appeal and their proposal for a postponement of the elections because of the absolute lack of the minimum conditions for holding them. The armed forces view with the deepest concern the ever more frequent occurrence of such painful events which would seem to form a propitious framework leading to national disintegration or an acceleration of the advance of extremism and the replacement of the values which are fundamental to Bolivia's independent life.

INTERIOR MINISTER APPRAISES POLITICAL SITUATION

PY192017 La Paz Radio Panamerican Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The interior minister asserted today that a government with real power is required to disarm the paramilitary groups operating in the country. The minister also attributed the disturbances in Santa Cruz to political passions.

The minister was asked to make an appraisal of the political situation of the country. He said:

[Begin recording] [Interior Minister Antonio Arnex Camacho] The political situation in Santa Cruz is now almost normal. The rest of the country continues to be normal. The events in La Paz last night have created a climate of anxiety, which is reasonable. We hope nothing will happen.

[Question] And the rest of the country?

[Answer] Normal.

[Question] Aren't there roadblocks in the Cochabamba region? What can you tell us about that?

[Answer] There are reports that the situation is becoming similar to that of Santa Cruz but it is not stable yet.

[Question] And how do you account for the existence of paramilitary groups, since only the military and the police are supposed to have arms? Don't you believe that this is occurring again in the Cochabamba valley?

[Answer] I have the same information as you. There are paramilitary groups all over the republic, not only in Santa Cruz. They use all kinds of arms--hunting rifles, arms for self-defense. There are military weapons which they bring out in a given situation to stage confrontations and assert themselves politically. A general disarmament is, of course, difficult. It requires a government having real power and strength to put an end to this abnormal situation the country is experiencing. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLOSION IN LA PAZ KILLS TWO, WOUNDS SEVERAL

PY191345 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A terrorist attack on the Lido Grill Restaurant located at the corner of Mariscal Santa Cruz Avenue and Comercio Street in La Paz killed two people and wounded several others at 2300 last night. The explosion of a bomb in the restaurant restroom killed (Nora Ugarte de Jimenez), 45, who lived on (Chinchaya) Street, and (Claudio Limachi Limachi), 47, a merchant from Villa Fatima. (Miguela Paz), a restaurant employee, was wounded by the explosion, as were several patrons. They were given first aid and then taken to a hospital for medical attention.

A preliminary report released by the police explosives brigade said it was apparently a plastic bomb. The explosion totally destroyed the restroom and demolished a wall and the stairs leading to a neighboring house. Police Comdr (Roberto Quinteros) reported to the press that the attacks, perpetrated by trained people, continue in the city despite the intensification of police patrol operations.

Bombs Explode in Tarija

PY191347 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Four terrorist attacks occurred in Tarija yesterday. There were no victims according to the report given by our correspondent in that city. Only one of the explosions, which naturally caused unrest among the population, caused damage at the headquarters of the Construction Workers Federation.

RADIO BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION CALLS 2-HOUR STRIKE

PY191440 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association, ASBORA, has decided to hold a 2-hour national strike tomorrow to protest the occupation of Santa Cruz radio stations by paramilitary groups and the recent attack against Radio Maritima in Santa Cruz. The suspension of activities will take place tomorrow, Friday, from 1200 to 1400. The communique issued by ASBORA also says that the organization has declared a state of emergency. The communique says:

In view of the lack of government guarantees and the repeated attacks committed with impunity against the radio stations which are members of our organization, and in order to attract the attention of the government and the public at home and abroad, ASBORA has decided to declare a state of emergency and suspend the activities of all member radio stations from 1200 to 1400 on Friday 20 June.

We strongly protest the number of outrages which are being committed with impunity against Bolivian private radio stations, whose survival is threatened through the repeated attacks in the last few months. All member radio stations of the country will observe this suspension of activities on the day and at the time stated above.

PEASANTS BLOCK COCHABAMBA-SANTA CRUZ HIGHWAY

PY192011 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Peasants from the valley town of Tolata in Punata Province, Cochabamba Department, continue blocking the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Highway. Over 200 vehicles of all types are standing on the asphalt road and numerous passengers traveling between the two cities are also stranded on the road without any kind of facilities. Radio Panamericana has made an effort to obtain a report from the site of the roadblock.

[Begin recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Tolata in Cochabamba Department:

At a point on the highway 45 km from Cochabamba we can observe an impressive raodblock established by hundreds of peasants who are supporting the Santa Cruz (?Prefect) and have stopped hundreds of vehicles. It is very probable that the roadblock will be lifted this afternoon because talks between Cochabamba officials and peasant leaders from this region are continuing. We can inform you that the peasants are unyieldingly in favor of democracy above all and of the elections on 29 June. This is all from Tolata for Radio Panamericana. [end recording]

Up to the time when we received this report, officials from Cochabamba headed by the prefect insisted that the peasants lift the roadblock. Our correspondent in the region reported that the inhabitants of the Tiraque region in the Cochabamba valley also threatened to block the same highway until tomorrow unless the government meets their demands. A peasant leader explained to Radio Panamericana that one of the demands has to do with the building of the (Cuari) Dam.

FSB LEADER VOWS TO CONTINUE 'STRUGGLE'

PY191547 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Valverde, presidential candidate of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], has told Radio Panamericana that the FSB ordered an end to the hunger strike maintained by several of its members in order to show Bolivians that its purpose was patriotic, not political. The FSB leader also stated that his hunger strike was being misrepresented in reports spread by self-serving people.

[Begin Valverde recording] In the first place, before discussing the matter about which you have asked me, I wish to tell the Bolivian people that the hunger strike continued until a few minutes ago, when we discontinued it and I asked my comrades to return home to recover. The strike has been suspended because we want to show the Bolivian people that the hunger strike staged by the FSB was not of a political nature but was eminently patriotic, as we said from the beginning. [end recording]

He then said that the Bolivian leftists have proved to be the servile tools not only of Red imperialism but also of American imperialism. In Valverde's opinion, President Gueiler Tejada's government has shown itself ineffective in the present situation, and the Congress has shown its servility.

[Begin Valverde recording] The FSB has arisen to make the dignity and sovereignty of the country respected in view of the ineffectiveness and incapacity of the president and of a Congress which has sold and prostituted itself and is unable to defend the dignity of the country, which it has permitted to be sullied. We have said earlier that anything that may happen in the Republic of Bolivia, in La Paz or Santa Cruz or anywhere, all this will be the responsibility of the government, of this useless government which is doing absolutely nothing, this useless government which has allowed Bolivian honor to be sullied and the name of the country to be stained. [end recording]

Valverde denied that the aim of the Santa Cruz movement was to bring about a coup d'etat, saying that its only aim was to achieve Ambassador Weissman's departure from the country. He added, however, that the FSB, despite being on the retreat, is also ready to continue its struggle until it has achieved its objectives.

[Begin Valverde recording] Be careful! Do not think that we Falangists are willing to permit the nationalist feeling of the people to be subdued. We are ready to make this country respected, no matter how much blood is shed. If it is Falangist blood, this would be natural, because during its 43 years the FSB has shown that it always fights for the dignity of the human being and has respect for him, and this is a new subjugation of basic principles. To come here and openly interfere with our problems in fact means to subjugate the people and their human rights. I do not mention any names, but they are the rights of 4 and 1/2 million inhabitants, though in fact not those of 4 and 1/2 million, because unfortunately there are satraps, individuals who do not care about the sovereignty of the country and who are now openly supporting imperialism and asking for its continued interference in the future of this country. [end recording]

COBOEN TO INSTALL NUCLEAR 'SUBCRITICAL ASSEMBLY'

PY171757 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 13

[Text] The Bolivian Nuclear Energy Commission (COBOEN) has guaranteed the installation of a "subcritical assembly" which will be used to produce neutrons, conduct research and train personnel. The installation of this assembly will pave the way for the construction and operation of a nuclear power reactor.

On 6 June COBOEN Executive Director Antonio Rondon, acting on behalf of the Bolivian Government, signed with the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission the so-called "1980 action plan" which guarantees the installation of the subcritical assembly. Bolivian experts will travel to Buenos Aires in July in order to plan and design the nuclear assembly jointly with the Argentine experts. The action plan also provides for the training of Bolivian technicians in the field of nuclear energy. Special scholarships have been granted for chemistry, geology, mining and nuclear energy laws. The action plan also includes the lending of special machinery for the exploitation of the Cotaje uranium deposit which COBOEN is currently exploiting. Rondon said that his visit to Argentina had been successful.

The second phase of this action plan provides for the installation of a nuclear power reactor of between 3 and 10 mw. Rondon reported that there are two options for the installation of this reactor. The first of these options is to purchase a 3-mw reactor which costs between $12 and $15 million, which would be designed and then built by Bolivian technicians.

The executive director of COBOEN indicates that the second option is to install a 100-kw reactor which, together with the preceding one, will be used to conduct research on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The costs of this reactor would be between $1 and $3 million. This reactor would be purchased and then installed in such a manner that will make it difficult for national technicians to participate in its designing and construction. The first option would engage 50 national technicians and the second option would engage only 20. The deadline established for the training of the personnel and the installation of either of the two above-mentioned reactors is 5 years.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT

PY190142 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Jun 80 p 7

[Excerpts of Brazilian-Guinea-Bissau joint communique on the visit of Guinea-Bissau President Luis Cabral, signed in Brasilia on 17 Jun]

[Text] In the field of international relations, the two chiefs of state reiterated the steadfast adherance of their countries to the principles of the UN charter and to principles of international law, particularly those referring to the sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, noninterference in other state's internal affairs, self-determination of people, the peaceful solution of international conflicts and nonoccupation of territory by force.

Based on those principles, they recognized the sovereign right of all states to determine the form of government most adequate for the fulfillment of national aspirations. They consequently rejected any form of intervention or colonialism, and reaffirmed their conviction that respect for the abovementioned principles is the cornerstone of peaceful coexistence and for the harmonious development of relations among states.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, the two chiefs of state expressed their support for and solidarity with the oppressed people in the southern part of the African Continent who are fighting for freedom, independence and human dignity. They especially expressed their rejection of any form of racial discrimination and pointedly of apartheid, which is an institutionalization of racial discrimination and is thus a serious threat to international peace and security. They also condemned the illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia and the aggressions against the neighboring People's Republic of Angola because of its support for the just demands for independence by the people of southern Africa, demands which are in accordance with pertinent UN resolutions. On the other hand, they expressed their satisfaction over the triumph of the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for independence as well as their conviction that the Republic of Zimbabwe represents a factor of peace and progress in the region and in the entire African Continent.

Regarding the international economic situation, the two presidents voiced their concern over the persistance of imbalances and inequalities between developed and developing countries. They deplored the lack of real progress in the solution of such imbalances and inequalities. They also voiced their opinion that the protectionist policies and practices adopted by developed countries are at odds with the needs and aspirations of the developing countries. In this regard, they reaffirmed their support for the creation of a more just and equitable international economic order, capable of meeting mankind's desire for progress.

The chiefs of state also expressed their concern over the lack of progress toward nuclear disarmament, a fact which is all the more serious at this time of rising tensions between the superpowers. They called upon the international community to urgently adopt concrete measures for disarmament under effective international control, with primary emphasis on nuclear disarmament.

The two presidents recognized the importance of the Atlantic Ocean for the rapprochement it makes possible among countries bordering it, noting that there are numerous factors which make it advisable to adopt concrete common actions among Latin American and African countries.

In reviewing bilateral relations, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction over the degree of development in the cooperation between Brazil and Guinea-Bissau. Nevertheless, they pointed to new and broad possibilities for cooperation and sharing of experience in the fields of agriculture, mining, trade, services, education, culture, science and technology.

They stressed the importance of the meetings of the Brazilian-Guinea-Bissau joint commission as an effective instrument to guide and develop mutual cooperation in line with the respective national interests. They considered the agreements signed between the two governments as the appropriate channel to deepen and diversify mutual cooperation and they also expressed their interest in making those documents work effectively, with the types of cooperation provided for in them truly implemented with vigor.

They noted with satisfaction the excellent results obtained from reciprocal visits, stressing the good work being done by the SENAI [National Industrial Apprenticeship Service], SENAC [National Trade Service], IBAM [Brazilian Municipal Administration Institute] and other Brazilian agencies in Guinea-Bissau.

The presidents also expressed their opinion that the visit by the president of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau to Brazil raised the status of relations between the two countries to a higher level and represents an important stimulus for expanding and broadening mutual cooperation.

JORNAL ASSESSES CONTACTS WITH PORTUGUESE AFRICA

PY180923 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jun 80 p 7

[By Luis Barbosa]

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Culminating in 10 days a delicate process of rapprochement which has been underway for at least 5 years, the Brazilian Government this week closes a cycle of high-level diplomatic talks with the three main former Portuguese colonies in Africa, namely, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau.

Those 10 days started when Foreign Minister Saraive Guerreiro talked with the highest representatives of the Mozambique Government in Maputo and then with the highest-ranking members of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in Luanda; they will now be completed with the Guinea-Bissau president's visit to Brasilia.

Although always noting that he did not go to Africa to ask or impose anything, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro was able to personally experience in his stopovers in Maputo and Luanda how relations between former Portuguese colonies and Brazil vary, from promising prospects in the economic field to uncertain and difficult ones in the political field.

Despite the enthusiasm for Marxism-Leninism by the parties holding the governments in Angola and Mozambique, and even more so in Guinea-Bissau, those countries welcome Brazilian private companies in their territories. It is precisely their ideological enthusiasm that makes a more profound dialogue with Brazil difficult, except on matters related to business and finance.

Talking with leaders of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] and the MPLA, Guerreiro and his aides could realize that historical and linguistic kinship could make the relationship between Brazil and those new independent African nations more difficult.

More than once, although interspersed with friendly phrases, the Brazilian foreign minister heard references to the fact that Brazilian-African relations date back to the 15th century with the infamous slave trade, and that even as recently as 10 years ago Brazil was supporting the Portuguese regime of Salazar in its struggle against the liberation movements which are now holding the reins of government in those countries.

The Mozambicans and Angolans cleverly raised those recollections in their talks with Brazilian authorities in an attempt to neutralize the proclamations of an affinity which may well justify a special treatment for Brazil.

The Cuban presence in Angola is an element potentially capable of undermining a rapprochement with Brazil. At the same time that Minister Saraiva Guerreiro visited Luanda, the Cuban minister president for the State Committee for Construction, Levi Farah, was also there for the purpose of launching an offensive in the sector of construction, in which Brazilian companies have been working successfully and with no difficulty.

Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge stated that the Cubans will leave Angola whenever the Angolan Government so desires. He admitted, however, that Fidel Castro will also have to give his approval for such a withdrawal. Just like the Mozambicans, the Angolans are going through a fault-finding period, blaming their enemies (South Africa, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] and even imperialists in the Angolans' case) for their errors and flaws, rather than devoting body and soul to the reconstruction of their countries.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW ANTI-INFLATION ECONOMIC PACKAGE

PY192127 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Relayed report from Brasilia by (Carlos Rodrigues)]

[Text] The government yesterday released a new package of economic measures seeking to curb inflation. Some of these measures include reducing investments and imports by state companies and freezing the salaries of managers. The administrative organizations are also prohibited from hiring new employees before 31 December of this year, creating new posts or increasing their levels. They are also prohibited from designating or creating new cadres of enterprises, whether permanent, temporary or under commissions.

President Figueiredo stated that with these measures, adopted within the framework of the National Economic Development Council, the government is greatly contributing, by limiting its expenses, to curbing the inflationary rate.

According to a note issued by the Economic Development Council and distributed to the press, considering the scope of the government objectives, especially regarding the struggle against inflation, President Figueiredo has authorized a reduction by 15 percent of the total investments of state companies scheduled for 1980, which will result in a reduction of 109.7 billion cruzeiros. Total investments will drop from 731.5 billion cruzeiros to 621.8 billion cruzeiros.

The president also established a cut of $1.1 billion in the import, purchase or leasing of foreign products in domestic markets this year, whether for the private or public sectors.

This measure will also include a 10-percent reduction in the iron and steel and electricity programs in relation to the operations carried out in 1979.

In addition to the reduction of their investments, the state companies must also invest in public federal securities, within a 6-month period, the surpluses resulting from the reduction of their overall expenses and compensate with reductions in other sectors, for those expenses regarding personnel and social obligations which may eventually exceed the amount budgeted.

SAO PAULO RADIO, TV EMPLOYEES ON HUNGER STRIKE

PY190201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1349 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Jun (LATIN)--A group of 80 journalists and employees of one of the most important Brazilian radio and television networks began a hunger strike here last night demanding the payment of 5 months salary which the company owes them.

The hunger strike, which follows a strike decreed by the 980 Sao Paulo employees of the Tupi Radio and Television Network, is being staged in the Congress building, despite the fact that Flavio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies, had forbidden the holding of the hunger strike there.

The 80 strikers arrived here yesterday from Sao Paulo and went to the Congress building with their mattresses and blankets to begin their strike.

The president of the Sao Paulo Radio Workers' Union, Alberto Freitas Santos, who as a Tupi Networks' employee leads the hunger strike, told journalists: "we will either leave this place with a solution found by the government or the 80 of us will leave this place dead."

The first night the strikers were joined by several opposition congressmen who sympathized with their strike.

The 980 employees of the Sao Paulo Tupi Network began a stoppage 45 days ago demanding the payment of their salaries. That strike was declared legal by a regional labor court, but this court action was not enough to meet their demands.

In view of that situation, a delegation of 80 journalists and employees of that company went to Brasilia in order to attain, through the hunger strike, President Joao Figueiredo's intercession for a solution to their problem. The leader said: "Salary is no longer our problem, but justice."

Striker Humberto Medina said that President Figueiredo could cancel the concession to the present owners of the Tupi Network and give it to other "financially sound" groups of businessmen.

According to their managers, the Tupi Network is going through serious financial problems and is thus unable to meet its obligations with its employees.

PINOCHET NOTES 'SOME ADVANCE' IN BEAGLE TALKS

PY191709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1645 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet stated here today that there has been "some advance" in the mediation led by Pope John Paul II on the southern border dispute in the Beagle Channel with Argentina. Pinochet reviewed these latest developments during a meeting he held at government house with high-ranking armed forces officials. After the meeting the president had a brief chat with journalists. He added that two new rounds of negotiations between the Chilean and Argentine delegations and the mediator will be held in July and September, and that issues pertaining to the border dispute will be discussed at these meetings.

'100-Year Freeze' Denied

PY200316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, 19 Jun (AFP)--The report on the alleged freeze for 100 years of the Argentine-Chilean dispute over the Beagle Channel is baseless, a Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Press reports originated in Buenos Aires in recent days indicated that the freeze had been reportedly proposed by the papal mediator during the talks--which are now at a decisive stage--he has been holding with the delegates of the two countries in Rome.

"Never has that question been raised at the Rome talks," the Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

PINOCHET ANTICIPATES CRITICISM OF NEW CONSTITUTION

PY200245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0031 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (AFP)--The Chilean military government is bracing itself for harsh criticism when its new constitution is made known to the country, President Augusto Pinochet admitted here today.

Pinochet remarked that "I know that whenever the new constitution is unveiled, those of us who are at the government's helm will become targets of the most scathing criticism from international Marxism."

Speaking at the closing of a women's conference, the Chilean chief of state lashed out at the position of some sectors of the citizenry which want to see liberal democracy reestablished in Chile, with the participation of all the political parties which are currently in recess.

Pinochet warned them that "I can assure you that Marxism will never again make a foothold in Chile, even if the Marxists try it." General Pinochet thus reiterated his decision to exclude from the new Chilean constitution the leftist parties which created the Popular Unity coalition of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende who was toppled by the September 1973 military movement.

The tone of the debate about the new constitution reached a higher pitch this week when it became known that the state council, an advisory body of the president is completing the study of its text. Pinochet said that the next step will be the analysis of the new constitution by the government junta, which can modify it, approve it or reject it. He also hinted that the referendum to adopt the new constitution will be held this year or next year.

EL MERCURIO SEES U.S. NAVAL DECISION AS 'MISJUDGMENT'

PY200049 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2046 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (LATIN)--The morning newspaper EL MERCURIO stated today that the exclusion of the Chilean Navy from the inter-American naval maneuvers Unitas-21 is another misjudgment in the policy of the U.S. State Department.

The daily, commenting on Washington's decision in its principal editorial, maintains that the United States has imposed a policy of reprisals due to the refusal of the Chilean courts to extradite three officers who are allegedly linked with the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. According to EL MERCURIO, this is the first "high cost" victory to be obtained by officials of the State Department in a chain of "failure for the cause of their country."

"This time they have been able to exclude our navy, whose capability and responsibility qualify it to carry out its duties with efficiency within the framework of continental defense, from the joint strategic operations in the South Pacific along the American continent," the paper adds.

It repeats that "luckily, the exclusion of Chile from the Unitas operation scarcely affects our system of defense," but instead, at the political level, the initiative involves another warning regarding Chile's absolute need of "stopping to look toward Washington as though it was our only point of support."

Concluding, the newspaper recommends that the government increase the diversification of its trade and diplomatic relations and that it must be prepared to live through the time "in which the U.S. retreat with respect to its hemispheric interests will become a distressing reality."

HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICIAL REPORTS ON FREEDOM RESTRICTION

PY192339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, 18 Jun (AFP)--The National Human Rights Commission reported here today that restrictions of freedom have been worsening in Chile during this year.

In a press conference secretary of the commission German Molina said that an average of 6 or 7 persons have been detained daily, thus making a total of 1,200 persons detained during the first half of the year.

The military government has ordered the expulsion of 217 professors from Chilean universities and banished 76 persons, most of them students, to remote areas of the country. According to Molina, this government policy "damages the national coexistence and prevents the creation of a true social peace."

Molina added that the practice of torture has not disappeared, and that there is a gradual deterioration of the legal defense system, to the point that in some cases the judicial branch is left out completely.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Guillermo Elton, acting president of the Chilean Production and Commerce Confederation, has reported that in 1983 Chilean trade with the rest of the world will total $18 billion. The Chilean business leader made this statement after the signing of an agreement between Chile and Spain which officially creates the Chilean-Spanish business committee. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jun 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT DENIES TALKS WITH M-19 IN PANAMA

PA190403 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jun (EFE)--The Colombian Government today denied that a meeting between official spokesmen and leftist guerrillas, aimed at making the 19 April Movement (M-19) put down its weapons, is currently taking place in Panama.

Martha Montoya, the government's information and press secretary, told this agency that the rumor, which has been circulating here in journalistic circles, is absurd. "This rumor about an alleged meeting is illogical and completely groundless," the official added.

According to the local news agency ALAPRENSA, a Colombian Government official first contacted the M-19 guerrillas in Panama in an effort to make this group put down its arms in the wake of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's appeal. According to ALAPRENSA, "Contacts were first made in Panama, where Carlos Toledo Plata, the M-19's sixth leading superior command leader, is currently staying."

"An authorized national government envoy, whose name has not been disclosed, has opened the talks aimed at making the M-19 put down its weapons and join the struggle for power by democratic means," the agency added.

DEFENSE MINISTER CAMACHO PRESSURED TO RESIGN

PA190432 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jun (AFP)--It was learned here today that Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho is being pressured to resign from his post as a result of the arrest of his brother, who has been charged with alleged cocaine traffic.

Ret Gen Guillermo Rodriguez has told Cadena Radial Super that although the cocaine case in no way involves the minister, the family scandal may, on the other hand, be the beginning of the end of his brilliant military career. He added that General Camacho should at least tender a protocolar resignation. These statements came in the wake of the defense minister's declaration that he will not resign because, he stressed, nothing will be solved that way.

A brother of General Camacho was arrested here on board a Colombian Air Force plane on Monday while in possession of 1 kg of cocaine. He is reportedly connected with several powerful drug rings operating in the country. General Camacho himself ordered his brother's arrest.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO LOOK INTO MARXISM IN EDUCATION

PA182129 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Colombian Government offered today to investigate the Catholic Church's charges of alleged Marxist infiltration in education, but it asked the church hierarchy to specify the charges.

Education Minister Guillermo Angulo Gomez told this station that the national government is obviously concerned over the charges made by Episcopal Conference President Msgr Mario Rebollo Bravo, who has wondered in whose hands education is in Colombia. Angulo Gomez said that once the charges have been specified, the necessary corrective measures will be adopted.

OPPOSITION LEADER, IN PARIS, SEES COLORADO PARTY SCHISM

PY102310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1304 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (AFP)--Carlos Caballero Gatti, the president of the National Agreement, stated here today that there are marked signs of deterioration within the Paraguayan official party.

In an interview granted to AFP, Caballero Gatti, who is also president of the Febrerista Party of social democratic tendency, especially emphasized that parliamentarians who belong to the government party are publicly drawing apart from the party leadership. Caballero Gatti traveled to Paris to attend the meeting of the European committees for solidarity with the Paraguayan people.

The president of the National Agreement indicated that his movement provides the alternative to the government party and expressed his belief that the president, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, "will not be ousted through elections but by a military or a civilian-military coup d'etat in which," he stressed, "the National Agreement is not involved."

He also emphasized the existence of an officialist press campaign aimed at pointing out the "brittle nature" of the agreement. He said that this campaign proves that the agreement has strength and that its actions worry the government.

Caballero Gatti believes that the main target is a general amnesty and the freedom of all political prisoners.

At the end of the meetings of the committees for solidarity with the Paraguayan people, scheduled for tomorrow, Monday, Caballero Gatti will meet with parliamentarians, political leaders and French journalists whose specialty is Latin America. In addition to this, he will participate in the conference on education for disarmament called by UNESCO and to which he has been invited personally as an expert. The president of the National Agreement will also visit the offices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and will meet with French political, labor and cultural figures.

GOVERNMENT BANS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

PY131829 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] The vice president of the national executive committee of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF], Euclides Acevedo, reported at a special session last night that the government has banned a meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean committee of the Socialist International which was to have been held in this capital on 8, 9 and 10 July. At the end of the special session, the executive committee held a press conference.

The official communique was handed over by Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro to Euclides Acevedo during a meeting the two had at the Interior Ministry. Capt Juan Speratti (ret) accompanied Acevedo but was not admitted to the minister's office.

The PRF revealed last night that the meeting with the interior minister was carried out "in a spirit of mutual respect," and that when Acevedo asked the minister to show him the proof he has that the Febrerista Party receives material assistance from the Socialist International, the minister replied: "You and I are very busy people, good morning," thus ending the meeting. Euclides Acevedo "protested" the ban.

The government ban is based on article 118, paragraph 2 of the Constitution which reads: "The subordination or alliance of Paraguayan political parties with similar foreign organizations is forbidden. Neither can they receive material assistance or orders from abroad."

The interior minister accused several leaders of the Socialist International of being communists.

Carlos Caballero Gatti, president of the PRF, was told last night about the Paraguayan Government decision to ban the meeting of the Socialist International in Asuncion. Caballero Gatti is presently in Oslo, Norway, where he is attending a meeting at the bureau of "the International." It is understood that Caballero Gatti will report the Paraguayan Government decision at a press conference and at the bureau meeting.

Acevedo also said that during his meeting with the interior minister, the minister authorized radio programs for the PRF and the expediting of passports for its members any time they request it.

The PRF executive committee issued a communique last night "repudiating the government decision to ban the meeting of the Socialist International because it is an attack against the people's constitutional right to meet peacefully" with no need for police authorization.

The communique also rejects the government's interpretation of article 118 of the Constitution as well as "the slanderous branding as communists of outstanding democratic leaders of the free world who are members of the Socialist International, which is presided over by the outstanding Nobel Peace Prize winner and former FRG Chancellor, Comrade Willy Brandt."

The PRF "reaffirms its democratic, nationalist and revolutionary vocation," and denounces "both nationally and internationally" the government prohibition.

BRIEFS

SIGNS OF URANIUM--John S. Pearson, chief of the geological department of the Anschutz Corporation, which is prospecting for mineral resources in eastern Paraguay, indicated yesterday to this daily that certain signs of uranium deposits have been discovered in the departments of Caazapa, Amambay and Canendiyu. He also indicated that the operations in these areas are now aimed at establishing the cost-effectiveness of these deposits. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 8 PY]

FUEL PRICES INCREASED--The national executive branch yesterday issued a decree authorizing the following increases in the prices of fuels: regular gasoline from 85 to 100 guaranies per liter; premium gasoline from 105 to 125 guaranies per liter; aviation fuel from 115 to 140 guaranies per liter; kerosene from 50 to 60 guaranies per liter; turbo fuel from 60 to 73 guaranies per liter; diesel oil from 40 to 48 guaranies per liter; and fuel oil from 30 to 37 guaranies per liter. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 1 PY]

RECORD SOYBEAN CROP--According to information released by the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, it is expected that the 1981 soybean crop will reach a record 1.1 million tons. The ministry also reported that this year's soybean crop yielded 700,000 tons. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Jun 80 p 13 PY]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH--It has been reported that the overall value of the 1979 agricultural production was 28.87 billion guaranies at 1972 prices, which means that this sector experienced a growth of 4.9 percent compared to 1978. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 9 PY]

COMPLETE LIST OF BELAUNDE'S CABINET RELEASED

PA200026 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0041 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Jun (EFE)--President-elect Fernando Belaunde announced today in this capital the list of his new Cabinet made up of members of his party, the Popular Action [AP]; two ministers of the Popular Christian party [PPC], and one independent party member.

Belaunde noted that with the cooperation of the PPC in the broad-based government which he has advocated, he obtained the majority in the Senate. He already had it in the Chamber of Deputies, according to still unofficial tallies--unofficial because the national election jury has still not concluded the official vote count. Fernando Belaunde, overthrown by the armed forces in 1968, was elected by a broad majority in the 18 May general elections, the first presidential election in Peru in 17 years.

The president-elect stated that the majority which the new government has in the legislative bodies will not exclude anyone, because there "is the greatest respect for the minorities."

Finally, in a brief 10-minute press conference, he said that the new government will begin its activities "unofficially" this coming Monday. Also participating at the announcement of the new Cabinet was PPC leader Luis Bedoya, who stressed the "cooperation" which his party will give to popular action, "with which we have collaborated in the former government of Belaunde," in which Bedoya was justice minister.

The list of the new ministers is as follows:

Foreign Relations:	Javier Arias Stella
Health	Alfonso Grados Bertonini (Independent)
Education	Luis Felipe Alarco
Interior	Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta
Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration	Roberto Rotondo Mendoza (PPC)
Justice (ministry which reappears after being eliminated by the current military government)	Felipe Osterling (PPC)
Agriculture and Nutrition	Nils Ericcson Correa
Fisheries	Rene Deustua
Transportation and Communications	Eduardo Orrego Villacorta
Housing and Construction	Javier Velarde Aspillaga

Pending designation since it is still "under consultation" is the energy and mines minister, whom it is said will be an independent. Carlos Pestana was designated chief of the National Planning Institute and Miguel Alva Orlandini chief of the national information system. The ministers of the armed forces will be appointed when President-elect Fernando Belaunde takes office on 28 July.

Of the ministers elected today, Manuel Ulloa was finance minister in Belaunde's first government; Javier Arias, now foreign minister, was former health minister, and Alfonso Grados was also labor minister.

MARXIST LEFT TO ACT AS SINGLE BLOC IN LEGISLATURE

PA182047 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The Marxist left will act in the legislature as a single bloc and will promote the well-being of the Peruvian people and the just demands of the workers. This was announced yesterday by Hugo Blanco Galdos, leader of the Workers Revolutionary Party (PRT), who was proclaimed deputy for Lima Province.

He spoke at an unscheduled press conference held by the various leftist groups in the dining room of the legislative palace. Both Blanco and the other leftist deputies expressed disagreement at the way the electoral process has been carried out in the various departments.

Manuel Dammert, deputy of the National Union of the Revolutionary Left (UNIR), Javier Diez Canseco, deputy of the Peoples Democratic Union (UDP), and Dr Antonio Meza Cuadra, deputy for the Leftist Unity (UI) indicated that irregularities were committed in the elections as well as in the vote count in the departments of Huancavelica, Piura and Lima.

He [as published] indicated that the left lost the past elections because it was not united. However, he added that the PSR [Socialist Revolutionary Party] and the UI will continue working for leftist unity.

CUBAN REFUGEES FASTING TO DEMAND U.S. VISAS

PY171749 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1706 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Jun (LATIN)--Fifty Cuban refugees have begun a hunger strike to force the U.S. Government to grant them visas to enter the United States. The refugees have said that others out of the 728 Cuban refugees who had sought asylum after breaking into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, might join the hunger strike which began last night, unless the form-filling procedures are accelerated.

The Cuban refugees released a statement expressing gratitude for the good treatment received from the Peruvian officials. They stated: "We want to make clear that what we want now is to be reunited with our relatives who were in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and who have traveled to the United States." They have made a call for the solidarity of world opinion, of groups of Cuban exiles, the Human Rights Commission and of the U.S. State Department.

The overwhelming majority of the 728 Cubans sheltered in the Tupac Amaru refugee camp in Lima told the Peruvian officials that they want to settle in the United States. One of the Cubans who began the hunger strike told reporters that 32 Cubans who had flown to Costa Rica had traveled to Canada a few days ago to meet with relatives after a hunger strike. The U.S. Embassy declined to comment on the measure adopted by the Cuban refugees.

BOMB DAMAGES FORMER PRESIDENT VELASCO'S TOMB

PY170304 Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Jun (AFP)--A bomb exploded last night at the grave of former Peruvian President Juan Velasco Alvarado, according to journalists and friends of the late president. Velasco Alvarado's friends discovered that his tomb had been desecrated this morning when they went to Lima's general cemetery to commemorate the birth anniversary of the late president, who died here on 24 December 1977 after having governed the country from 1968 to 1975.

The bomb that destroyed the marble slate covering the later Peruvian president's tomb also seriously damaged two tombs located to the right and left of the former president's grave. Politicians and aides of the late president, who were indignant, reported the attack to the police. It has been learned that the police have detained two suspects, but they are still investigating the nature of the explosive that was used.

Last Friday evening unknown persons used Molotov cocktails to set fire to the municipal building of the populous San Martin de Porres district, located on the outskirts of Lima.

Government Warns Terrorists

PY192207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 19 Jun (LATIN)--The military government warned today that it will use "an iron hand" against the perpetrators of a series of "terrorist" activities that took place here last week causing considerable material damage but no victims.

The Interior Ministry stated in a communique that the government "strongly condemns" the attacks perpetrated against a public office, a bank branch and the grave of Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado who governed Peru from 1968 to 1975.

In the official document, the ministry stated that the government reiterates its willingness to guarantee tranquillity and public order and its unyielding decision "to enforce the law with an iron hand against the people responsible for the attacks."

SUSPECTED ARGENTINE MONTONEROS EXPELLED TO BOLIVIA

PY190326 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian investigation police have revealed that three Argentine citizens, whose kidnapping has been reported here, were expelled to Bolivia for forging documents.

The three Argentine citizens are: Julio Cesar Ramirez Olmos, 33, Noemi Janety Godoy, 55, and Maria Raverta Gorosteagui, 24, who--according to the police--used the false names Luis Almiron, Maria Salcedo and Julia Santo respectively. Local leftist circles, however, confirm that the three persons were kidnapped on 12 June, and that they belong to the Peronist Montonero movement.

POLISH AMBASSADOR REPORTS ON BILATERAL TRADE

PA191601 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] Lima, 10 Jun (ESI-PERU)--Trade between Peru and Poland has amounted to $100 million during the first half of 1980, a three-fold increase in comparison to the same period in 1979.

This was disclosed today by Polish Ambassador Stanislaw Jarzabek, who left for his country after 4 years of diplomatic service in Peru.

He said that during his stay he had made efforts to strengthen the already traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which struggle for a better world without war.

He said that Peru exports fish, fishmeal and minerals to Poland while his country has, among other commercial transactions, sold to Peruvian fishing enterprises 21 boats of a total of 30 that will be delivered this year.

In the cultural field, Poland has offered 100 scholarships for Peruvian students.

Jarzabek was seen off at the international airport by the Soviet ambassador and Polish Embassy officials. He expressed thanks to the Peruvian authorities for the help they gave him during his mission.

VON SEIDLITZ DENIES PILOTING CRASHED ARMS PLANE

PA191839 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2326 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Panama City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Capt Miguel von Seidlitz, deputy director general and transportation director of the Panamanian Civil Aeronautics Directorate, told this agency today that he was not piloting the plane which crashed in El Salvador on Sunday while transporting an arms shipment. The Salvadoran press had mentioned his name, adding that it appeared on the plane's flight log.

Von Seidlitz explained that he had flown that plane here in Panama several weeks ago and that was probably why his name appeared on the log. He insisted that he had nothing to do with any arms smuggling and that he did not leave the country last weekend.

With regard to the other pilot mentioned in the Salvadoran press, R. Caresiadas, Captain von Seidlitz said that he was the young man who had directed his flight inside Panama several weeks ago. The civil aeronautics deputy director also stated that, as far as he knew, Caresiadas had also been in Panama over the weekend.

With regard to the plane crash in El Salvador, pilot Cesar Rodriguez is under arrest in Panama and is being questioned by security officials. The plane, an Aerocommander, was under the custody of the Panamanian Air Force. According to the Government Ministry it was taken from a local airport without authorization and flown to Costa Rica, where its cargo was loaded. According to the Salvadoran authorities, the plane contained a considerable amount of arms and ammunition of Venezuelan make.

PRESIDENT ORDERS VOLOJ PEREIRA NOT BE ARRESTED

PA191938 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 1-A

[Communique released by the presidency's general secretariat of information on 17 June 1980]

[Text] President Dr Aristides Royo, aware of Mr Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira's return to the country, immediately sent a note to the National Guard not to carry out the warrant for his arrest even though he seems to have been involved in the crime of sedition in Chiriqui recently as the entire national community knows. The president's note comes after an earlier order to release Fidel Guerra, Wilfredo Bermudez and others implicated in the incidents and it constitutes an opportunity for all national sectors, regardless of their ideological and political differences, to become involved in national affairs in keeping with the principles of peace, tranquillity, public order and respect for the national Constitution.

Voloj Demands Public Exoneration

PA191940 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 19 Jun 80 p 1

[From "Local Highlights" column]

[Text] Politician Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira yesterday not only publicly denied the charges that he was involved in the recent Chiriqui subversive plot, but is demanding that authorities also make public a statement clearing him of such charges.

Voloj arrived from Spain on Monday, and on Tuesday President Aristides Royo instructed the National Guard not to make use of an arrest warrant against him. Several others said to have been involved in the terroristic activities were also released earlier.

"I want it understood that I am not accepting any supposed amnesty. I am guilty of no crime. I demand that the government publicly exonerate me of the false charges," he said.

Voloj said he decided to return from Madrid after hearing of the charges, since he felt it was a move aimed at having him decide on self-imposed exile to avoid imprisonment.

"I am not afraid of imprisonment. The government must prove with solid facts its accusations against me, or admit to possessing slanderous evidence designed to mar my prestige and push me out of that sector of the political panorama opposed to the present regime," he added.

RAILROAD WORKERS TO GO ON 'INDEFINITE STRIKE'

PA191321 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The railroad workers will not work tomorrow. They declared an indefinite protest strike this afternoon because the canal authority, in a communique issued today, disregards a commitment it had made to the workers regarding a salary increase.

This news program has an exclusive interview with the secretary of defense of the Panama Railroad Employees Union, Victor Martinez. He explains the reasons why all the railroad employees, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific region, will go on strike tomorrow:

[Begin Martinez recording] We want to inform the people, but especially the workers of the Panama Railroad, that as of tomorrow, at 0700, the railroad workers will be on strike for the following reasons: First, the administrative officials of the Panama Railroad and of the Port Authority have failed to give the railroad workers the 20 balboas salary increase that the national government decreed in March of 1980 to compensate for the increase in the cost of living.

Today we received an answer from the railroad administrator regarding our request. He gave a negative reply to the Panama Railroad workers. In addition, he has told us that everything has been frozen, including the labor union quota deduction from the salaries of all workers in the Panama Railroad labor union. Job openings have been frozen and automatic salary readjustments for the railroad workers, a commitment made by our national government, have also been frozen.

Only those workers who have not received a single salary increase in 1980--especially those who have not been transferred out of the Panama Railroad--will be entitled to receive the 20 balboas salary increase.

We are holding this indefinite strike and we want to request the attention of the president of the republic so that he may urgently contribute to solving the problems of the railroad workers and of the employees of the area that was returned to our country on 1 October [1979] when the Torrijos-Carter treaties went into effect. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO, VENEZUELA'S HERRERA ISSSUE JOINT DECLARE

PA191448 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2323 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Joint declaration signed by Presidents Rodrigo Carazo Odio and Luis Herrera Campins of Costa Rica and Venezuela, respectively, during the Venezuelan president's official visit to Costa Rica--read by announcer immediately prior to signing ceremony at presidential palace on 18 June]

[Text] At the invitation of President Rodrigo Carazo-Odio, the president of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr Luis Herrera Campins made an official visit to Costa Rica from 16 to 19 June 1980, accompanied by his wife, Betty Urdaneta de Herrera, Campins, and an official retinue made up of high-ranking government officials and other dignitaries representing the public and private sectors of Venezuela.

The talks between the two chiefs of state, held in a friendly climate of great fraternity and imbued with full and mutual understanding, again demonstrated the profound links of solidarity that join the two nations.

The presidents indicated that the two governments base their political actions on the same spiritual values and a shared concept of the basic characterizations of the state--a democratic orientation and a society that is pluralistic, participatory and egalitarian and in which the basic rights of the human being are guaranteed.

In exchanging opinions regarding the accomplishments of the two countries in the political, economic, social and cultural areas, as well as the efforts made by the two governments to meet their peoples' aspirations for democracy and social justice, they demonstrate a common (?democratic) vocation. In reaffirming their government's adherence to the principles and positions consecrated in the charters of the United Nations and the OAS, the presidents reaffirmed that international relations must be based on the sovereign equality of states, mutual respect, ideological pluralism, nonintervention and the free self-determination of states, defined as the right to freely choose the economic, political and social system which is most suitable to their aspirations and realities.

The two presidents, on examining with special attention the present international situation, which is plagued with tension and conflicts, expressed their conviction that a lasting and stable peace will be achieved only through the application of the principles of social justice both in international relations and in the internal order of states.

In calling for world peace, the two parties expressed support for the end of the practice of repression in the world and condemned torture and terrorism as actions which violate the dignity of mankind.

The president of Venezuela emphasized that Costa Rica, with its tradition of pacifism, is an example and a stimulus that promotes the objectives of disarmament and the application of the procedures for the peaceful solution of disputes provided for in the inter-American system.

In this regard, he said that the position of the Costa Rican president in calling for the creation of a UN university for peace to provide overall training based on the achievement of the ideal of peace is an unequivocal demonstration of this Costa Rican vocation.

In analyzing the political and social situation prevailing in Central America and the Caribbean, the two parties agreed that it is serious and expressed their shared ideal of achieving political stability within an environment of peace in which democracy and social justice prevail.

In expressing their deep concern over the situation existing in the Republic of El Salvador, they reaffirmed their support for the efforts that sister republic is making to carry out the just political, economic and social reforms designed to strengthen peace, freedom and democracy within a framework of soical justice and to end the violence and terrorism of both extremist groups. They also expressed their satisfaction with the recent progress made by Honduras within a process of democratic affirmation and noted its value in the present Central America political situation as an institutional factor of the democratic system in the region.

In this regard, they noted as a positive element the recent creation of the State Council and the formal announcement by high-ranking Nicaraguan authorities that elections will be held soon in Nicaragua within a pluralistic political context and reaffirmed their willingness to support efforts being made in that country to strengthen democracy, achieve national reconstruction and bring about social justice.

In addition, they expressed support for the consolidation of the Caribbean region as a zone of peace, free from the interference of regional, continental or insular powers.

The presidents mentioned their peoples' deep-rooted commitment to democracy. They indicated that the institutions of representative democracy offer the most favorable conditions for ensuring the effective exercise of freedom, respect for the dignity of humankind and the full realization of the just aspirations of peoples. In this regard they affirmed their unyielding determination to continue to promote the process of the institutionalization of freedom and democracy in Latin America, as well as the constant performance of joint actions in the search for a better destiny for their peoples.

The presidents examined the topic of human rights with particular interest and affirmed that because of their importance, they should be guaranteed by a legal system and that it is the duty of the international community to safeguard their application and enforcement.

They also reaffirmed that social progress and the raising of the peoples' standard of living can only be achieved in condition [words indistinct], within the broadest freedom, in order to safeguard the noble concepts of justice and unrestricted respect for the rights of man in the civilian, political, economic, social and cultural areas. In agreement, they reiterated their firm support for the efforts of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and Court, and expressed their pleasure over the inauguration of the permanent seat of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in San Jose, Costa Rica. In this regard, the president of Venezuela reported that his government has begun procedures to recognize the authority and jurisdictional power of the court as fully binding under the law.

Equally, they expressed their hopes that there will be increased acceptance by all the states on the continent of the Inter-American Human Rights Convention signed in San Jose.

In analyzing the international economic situation, the two parties agreed that the tangible deterioration in this situation is due to the maintenance of the unjust economic relations between the industrialized world and developing nations. For this reason, they agreed to contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of developing countries for the purpose of defending their aspirations and interests and improving their negotiating power in order to achieve more equitable prices for their raw materials, markets for their manufactured products and the transfer of technology in appropriate terms, as well as to ensure their due participation in the benefits of the world economy, in conformity with the principles of international social (justice).

The two presidents also noted that there is a constant reduction of the purchasing power of the developing countries resulting in a number of factors which include the [word indistinct] monetary imbalance, the increased prices of capital goods and the increased interest rates. Consequently, they decided to intensify their efforts in world and regional forums to demand from the industrialized countries a more positive attitude with regard to existing policies in the areas of finance, trade, energy, basic products, currency, [word indistinct] and technology.

In analyzing the present situation of the international oil market, they agreed that it is necessary to strengthen and improve the mechanisms of cooperation among developing countries. In this regard, the Venezuelan president briefed the Costa Rican president on the progress made in talks underway between Venezuela and Mexico regarding guaranteeing the oil supply of the Central American and Caribbean region, as well as the establishment of a joint financial cooperation agreement for the countries of the area which are net importers of oil. The president of Costa Rica, in expressing his satisfaction with the results obtained so far and, given the importance to the countries of the area of this attitude of solidarity of Venezuela and Mexico, noted the urgent need to make these programs specific and official as soon as possible.

The presidents expressed their intention to help make sure that international negotiations become a significant step toward the achievement of a new international economic order through a simultaneous and integral focusing of the principal means of cooperation for development.

The two presidents stated that integration is an important goal for Latin America. It can only be achieved through the active participation of all countries in the area, increasing cooperation in projects for subregional integration and the effective linking of the different processes (?in the area). They also said that dialogue among the countries in the subregion and the joint analysis of the main problems of the continent will facilitate the overall process of integration and will, on the other hand, contribute to the strengthening of the inter-American system.

The presidents expressed their support for the Latin American Economic System, an effective instrument of development and guarantor of economic independence which is designed to complement and strengthen cooperation among its member states.

The president of Venezuela conveyed to the Costa Rican president a message of friendship, good will and cooperation in the name of the chiefs of state of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru and expressed the Andean Group's interest in establishing even closer links with Costa Rica and Central America, in order to contribute in this way to making the process of integration of Latin American countries broader and more solid.

The Venezuelan delegation expressed its interest in extending cooperation in technical areas and in the training of human resources in the energy sector. Additionally, both presidents expressed gratification with the signing of the basic economic and commercial agreement as an effective instrument to increase cooperation between the two countries and expressed their interest in having studies carried out regarding future trade agreements.

The Venezuelan president briefed the Costa Rican president on a number of proposals that Venezuela has made to OPEC, all of which are designed to strengthen relations between the member countries of the organization and other developing nations. One of these, of special significance, has been the Venezuelan proposal regarding replenishing the special OPEC fund with the sums of $800 million and $1.6 billion to expand the programs of financial cooperation with developing countries.

Similarly, the Venezuelan president reported on the Venezuelan-Algerian proposal to create an agency for Third World development which would provide assistance for the solution of problems related to the payment of oil bills and the development of native energy sources, as well as the economic development project for the progress of developing countries.

The Venezuelan president also mentioned his government's proposal that is currently being studied by OPEC regarding the creation of an institute for postgraduate study to train professionals from Third World countries in scientific and technological areas. In addition, the Venezuelan president emphasized the recent OPEC decision to create a news agency for worldwide dissemination of information on world events through its own channels.

In giving thanks for the information on all these programs, the Costa Rican president expressed his support for and sympathy with them all. The Venezuelan president also outlined the most prominent features of the Venezuelan plan for the establishment of an energy cooperation program for the development of local energy sources within developing countries in the region in order to make them less dependent on oil imports. The Costa Rican president expressed support for this plan and noted the effective results that a program of this kind would have.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction the growing cultural exchange between Venezuela and Costa Rica that is manifested in various ways, and they pledged to promote activities to increase it. In this regard, they noted that the celebration in 1981 of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Andres Bello and in 1983 of the birth of liberator Simon Bolivar will be good occasions for implementing this pledge.

Both parties reaffirmed their interest in expanding the framework of bilateral relations between the two countries. They noted their satisfaction with the agreements reached during the visit and agreed to carry out close cooperation between Venezuela and Costa Rica for implementing formulas based on reciprocity which will aid in preserving their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, self-determination and political and economic liberty.

In the same manner, certain that this cooperation will result in mutual benefits which will secure a promise of peace and development for the peoples of the region, both parties agreed on drafting as soon as possible the instrument which will set forth the aforementioned purposes and will be submitted to the regular constitutional procedures of each country.

To further strengthen relations between Venezuela and Costa Rica and to implement the purposes expressed in this declaration, the two presidents decided to create a joint commission made up of representatives of both governments. The foreign ministries of Venezuela and Costa Rica will appoint the representatives to this commission which will include, among others, representatives of the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, Economy, Industry, and Commerce Ministry, Energy Ministry, attorney general's office and the president of the Central Bank. Venezuela will be represented, among others, by the Foreign Ministry, Trade, Energy and Mines Ministry, Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, Office of Coordination and Planning, Venezuelan Investment Fund and the Foreign Trade Institute.

President Luis Herrera Campins voiced his deep appreciation for the warm hospitality accorded him, his wife and entourage which accompanied him during his brief stay in Costa Rica. He extended an invitation to President Rodrigo Carazo to make an official visit to Venezuela. The Costa Rican president was pleased with the invitation and it was agreed to set the date of the visit as soon as possible through diplomatic channels.

Signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, 18 June 1980, in two authentic originals.

Economic Cooperation Announced

PA191752 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2341 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Statement by President Rodrigo Carazo at the presidential palace in San Jose following signing of joint declaration--live]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] the joint declaration that was just read, the Costa Rican part makes the following complementary addition:

The president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo, expresses his satisfaction and gratitude as well as that of the people of Costa Rica, to His Excellency Dr Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela for the cooperation his country has offered our country through the resources of the Central Bank of Venezuela and that country's investments fund to execute such important projects as the expansion and improvement of the Juan Santamaria Airport, the construction of the San Jose-Siquirres, Siquirres-Limon and Rio Sucio-Puerto Viejo roads, the roads improvement program, the construction of the Caldera Port, farming and fishing development programs and the Arenal hydroelectrical project for the amount of $48.6 million.

A part of these resources has also permitted the strengthening of Costa Rica's economic and financial stability since they have been employed by our country's central bank for the strengthening of international reserves and the subsequent improvement of our balance of payments. Furthermore, the facilities they have offered in connection with the timely and adequate supply of petroleum byproducts have permitted our country to counteract to a large extent the unfavorable impact of the energy crisis.

At the present time, our Legislative Assembly is in the process of approving three new loans signed with the Venezuelan Government whose resources will be dedicated to the expansion of the Limon Port, the Arenal hydroelectrical project and the conclusion of the Caldera Port works for the amount of $13 million.

[Dated] San Jose, 18 Jun 1980.

Herrera Statement

PA191815 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2353 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Statement by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the presidential palace in San Jose following the signing of 18 June joint declaration--live]

[Excerpts] Friends, after the reading and signing of the joint declaration of the two chiefs of state of Costa Rica and Venezuela, and the reading and signing of the basic agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries, on behalf of the Venezuelan Government, my entourage and the Venezuelan people, I wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the Costa Rican Government and peoples for the kindness and attention accorded us during our official visit.

We have spoken with utter frankness of economic matters. The agreement covers part of our conversations and, of course, the joint commission will serve to guide relations in this case. But I want to state that above all it has been the matter of energy cooperation, both as concerns the entire hemisphere as well as that related specifically to Central America and the Caribbean, which we have discussed with total frankness and within terms of understanding. As the declaration states, we view very optimistically and positively the march of the negotiations for a program of cooperation in the field of energy with the Caribbean and Central America, which we are designing together with the sister republic of Mexico.

We know that that presence will strengthen the influence of the Andean Pact and that it will grant possibilities for a more in-depth and exhaustive analysis of the political and economic problems of the continent.

In conclusion I wish to state that as a Venezuelan and as president of the republic, I have been very gratified that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has accepted the invitation extended to him on behalf of my government and peoples for him to visit Venezuela on a date to be determined through normal diplomatic channels. I will end as I started by thanking President Carazo, his government team, the Costa Rican ambassador to Venezuela, and all those who took part in these talks which have been so positive for the future of [word indistinct], liberty, social justice and peace in our convulsed Latin America.

Herrera-Carazo News Conference

PA192126 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0005 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Statements by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo at news conference after signing Venezuelan-Costa Rican joint declaration at presidential palace in San Jose--live]

[Excerpts] [Herrera] After listening to your interesting questions I will reply to them all at one time because many of them are similar. I will answer them without necessarily following the order in which they were asked.

Yesterday I received a delegation that brought me the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government junta's invitation to the celebration of the first anniversary of the revolution. I told the delegation members that I had to study the kind invitation since, among other things, July is a time when I will be very busy because at the end of July I have to go to Peru to attend the inauguration of President Fernando Belaunde Terry and before that I almost certainly have to accept Dominican President Antonio Guzman's invitation to visit that country. Therefore, the Nicaraguan invitation is under study.

The Venezuelan Government's relations with Cuba have entered a delicate phase during the past few months. This is not precisely our fault because when we were talking--apparently in the best terms of understanding--with the Cuban Government to resolve the situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana arose, followed by the surprising, inconsiderate and [word indistinct] attack by the Cuban Revolutionary Government against Venezuela as well as Peru. This led us to recall our ambassador in Havana. Very cool relations now exist. During the first few months of the year, Venezuela had received a large number of Cubans through the normal granting of visas, some 2,000 a month. Venezuela has also received a share of the refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Regarding the attitude of the United States and its policy in Central America, we have indicated--and when I spoke to the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly I said this--that the Central American dictatorships have had foreign support, the result of a complacent stupid and incomprehensible policy by the United States. In this sense I have no doubts about the share of responsibility that the greatest power in the world has regarding the political convulsion being experienced by this part of the continent. But I must also add that in the past few years that attitude has undoubtedly changed. This is shown by the fact that President Carter has taken up the banner for which we Christian Democrats, and in general the democrats of good faith in Latin America, have been struggling for so many years. That is the banner of the defense and respect of human rights.

The U.S. position has changed and the dictators know this. In the past the dictators felt that the United States automatically supported their misdeeds. Today they know that they do not have this support and I am sure those who think they have it know deep in their hearts that they do not.

We hope that amid the election campaign in the United States, which undoubtedly brings out a number of elements for political analysis, that great power of the democratic world will have enough understanding to be aware of the need for deep structural changes in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres of Central America and in all countries of our continent in general and that it will view that process with sympathy so that a broad democratic system will be truly established.

In the joint declaration we expressed hopes that the democrats of El Salvador will find a civilized and democratic solution to the current violent and distressing situation there. A country destroyed by an undeclared war, by violence from the left carried out by guerillas and terrorists, and by violence of the right carried out by a fierce terrorism undoubtedly requires the understanding and cooperation of the democrats of Central America and the continent so that calm will return and so that El Salvador can achieve a democratic and participatory government through the path of self-determination of its people.

I want to be clear regarding the oil problems. Venezuela is one of the countries that founded OPEC. It has belonged to that organization since it was established in 1960. It acts within OPEC, trying to maintain unity and solidarity among its member countries. Throughout its existence OPEC has reiterated that it emerged as a reaction by the countries that produce such an important energy raw material as petroleum in the face of the constant and scandalous increases in the prices of manufactured articles that the big, developed, industrialized countries sold us.

We were tired of selling petroleum at low prices so those countries could achieve their development through small investments which would be of little benefit to us. The petroleum countries got tired of having those countries decide the prices they would pay for our petroleum and then selling us their manufactured products at whatever price they wanted. OPEC wanted to be an advance guard for the Third World, which produces essential raw materials, in the defence of prices, rationality of production and necessary solidarity. Venezuela has acted on this contect within OPEC.

Venezuela is well aware that the increase in petroleum prices benefits us, but it also knows that it causes inconveniences and imbalances in countries with which we have relations of friendship and cordiality and with which we want to maintain cordial and fraternal relations. That is why, in view of the repercussions the increases in petroleum prices have on economies and budgets, particularly in this area of Central America and the Caribbean, we are designing, along with Mexico, a new oil policy that will guarantee the supply for these countries and will permit part of the money received from the petroleum sales to be converted into long-term, low-interest credits for development projects.

[Carazo] Costa Rica's position regarding El Salvador has not changed. [sentence indistinct] Costa Rica's position regarding Nicaragua is that of a fervent desire that the Nicaraguan people will [words indistinct] democratic, open, pluralistic (?system) in which all Nicaraguans can find [words indistinct] for almost half a century of dictatorship. The fact that (?I am emphatic in stating that I will not attend) the celebration of the anniversary of the revolution does not mean that I would not be willing to go to Nicaragua at any other time or on any other occasion. [words indistinct] clear position.

I have also been asked about Costa Rica's position on (?participation by) the hegemonisic forces in the region. Iam also emphatic on this. I have said many times that we are not willing to permit our territories to become battlegrounds in which these power will come to [words indistinct] . Neither do we want one to [words indistinct] its strength nor another to penetrate, in the style of Afghanistan, any of our nations. We are also emphatic in this regard. We believe in the free self-determination of peoples and above all we support Costa Rica's institutional values.

Recently, when the United States announced the possibility of holding military exercises in the Caribbean, we did not hesitate to tell the U.S. President that such exercises in this area [words indistinct] was a kind of catalyst that would cause very serious problems to the region and that we did not share his view. We were told by some people, who think that the governments of small countries should not get involved in these matters with big countries, that we were impertinent. I told them that the Caribbean belongs to us all [words indistinct] can own any part of the world which also belongs to other nations.

HERRERA'S OFFICAIL VISIT CONCLUDES

PA192050 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins concluded a successful visit to our country shortly before 0900 today. He was seen off at Juan Santamaria International Airport by President Rodrigo Carazo, his wife Estrella Zeledon Carazo and all members [words indistinct]

Filled with emotion as he left, Herrera Campins concluded his official visit here. Saying goodbye to each cabinet member, he thanked them for the kindness offered him during his stay and the sympathy shown by the Costa Rican people. Herrera Campins was filled with emotion when he said goodbye to President Carazo with an embrace and told him: We will wait for you in Caracas.

We have ended a [words indistinct] of intensive activity with very positive results for the two countries, the Venzuelan president said. He [words indistinct] the joint statement shows his country's desire to contribute to solving some of Costa Rica's problems. Yet, in energy affairs, the situation depends on the agreements reached with Mexico, although he said the energy policy will be revolutionary for the benefit of the Central American nations.

Satisfied at the results of his Venezuelan counterpart's visit, Carazo said he was not decided when he will go to Venezuela. [Words indistinct] Herrera Campins visited the Costa Rican president to visit his country but Carazo said he has some matters that need to be solved here and he will consider the best time to make that trip.

The ties of friendship and cooperation between Venezuela and Costa Rica have been strengthened with the South American president's visit, Carazo said. The ministers feel the government has largely benefited from this visit. In addition to strengthening Venezuela-Costa Rica ties, a number of programs of mutual benefit will now be implemented.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS PLANE INCIDENT

PA200223 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1210 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, last night a supper-briefing was held at the Foreign Ministry to announce the reorganization of that ministry. During the event, a communique was read by Alvaro Menendez Leal, director of culture and communication. Here is the communique:

[Begin Menendez recording] This Foreign Ministry believes that the case of the Panamanian-registered plane which crashed on a strip on the outskirts of the city of San Miguel after having allegedly been stolen in Panama, and which was carrying a large shipment of ammunition, is irrefutable proof of the role being played by foreign interests in our domestic affairs.

With regard to this incident, the Foreign Ministry announces the following to the national and international press:

1. A request has been presented, through our diplomatic representatives, to the governments of Costa Rica, Panama and other countries asking their cooperation so that an exhaustive investigation may be carried out.

2. A similar request has been presented through the ambassadors of those countries accredited here.

3. The Salvadoran ambassador in Panama has been recalled for consultation.

4. Our country reiterates emphatically its adherence to the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states while vigorously reaffirming its firm intention to defend, within the framework of international law, the legitimate interests of the Salvadoran people from any kind of foreign aggression.

I wish to explain that today's meeting was held to honor the local press and to announce to them the reorganization of the Foreign Ministry and that it is only the international situation that moved us to read a communique on this subject. [end recording]

Investigatory Panel Established

PA200000 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1251 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry has appointed a technical committee which will be responsible for investigating the causes of the Sunday's accident when an airplane made a forced landing on a strip close to the city of San Miguel. As has been reported, 22,000 cartridges for Galil and FAL rifles were found in the plane. Apparently a second plane was serving as escort because shortly after the accident, the crew members of the downed plane were rescued.

DUARTE 'CONVINCED' ARMS NOT SENT BY VENEZUELA

PA191540 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1825 GMT 18 Jun 80

[News conference held by junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte at the presidential house on 18 June 1980 in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Duarte, the plane that crashed in San Miguel was transporting ammunition made in Venezuela. Being a good friend of Venezuelans, what have you found out from them about this?

[Answer] I have not had any talks with Venezuelans for the simple reason that I am convinced that the ammunition was sent by the government of Carlos Andres Perez delivered in 1977 for the war in Nicaragua. I am absolutely sure that the Venezuelan Government was not sold or donated any ammunition to any Latin American country up to this moment.

[Question] Does this mean that this ammunition came from Nicaragua?

[Answer] It could mean that it was the ammunition delivered in 1977 to several places in Central America. I think you recall that the government of Carlos Andres Perez delivered part to Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and other countries. Therefore, it could have come from any of these countries.

[Question] Have you heard if the leftwing mission that traveled almost throughout the world received the solidarity they were seeking?

[Answer] They have been trying, but I think with little success. You have read the reports from Costa Rica. Most were opposed to them. In Europe it was the same. I do not know if you have noticed that their efforts have been very feeble. However, let us not overlook the fact that they are trying to capitalize on the 50 years of dictatorship in this country and the bad image created by violence in recent years. However, to counteract their action in Europe, we have sent a mission which includes three ministers--the labor minister, who has been in Europe for some time engaged in this campaign, the interior minister and the minister of the presidency--and six members of the armed forces.

[Question] What is the specific mission of the military delegation?

[Answer] They have been invited as observers of military and police systems. Basically, however, their mission is to explain to the people in Europe the democratic concepts that the Salvadoran military are trying to promote in El Salvador.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I would say that the Salvadoran people are aware that elections would not be advisable in the near future because at this time the feeling of the people is that their conflicts should be solved by using bullets [word indistinct] and machineguns. You know that revolutions are the discussion of two viewpoints, a confrontation of ideas and thoughts and a conflict of ideas. Consequently, it would be very dangerous to hold elections at this time. Our belief and thought, however, is that elections should be held as soon as possible, so we will soon appoint the central electoral council and will issue the plan in order to have the elections which we all want. I believe this is the solution and I am convinced of it.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I do not believe so. I feel that in order to put in order the central congress we would need at least 1 year.

[Question] Mr Duarte, are there any indications that the Nicaraguan Government is somehow involved in the domestic affairs of El Salvador?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of this. So far the Nicaraguan Government has stated through its officials that it does not want to meddle in affairs not its own. Nicaragua has its own problems. Tomas Borge has said so, for example, regarding the attitudes that certain Sandinists have adopted by speaking of ideological intervention.

However, I do not believe that the Nicaraguan Government is interested in interfering in the first place because I believe that the Central American relations are very close and if they [the Nicaraguans] make a mistake it would be serious for the Central American relations and would affect any of the countries in which the intervention was made. For this reason, I do not believe that Nicaraguan intervention would be logical.

AIR FORCE ESTABLISHES CRASHED PLANE AS PANAMANIAN

PA192115 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1820 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Armed forces communique]

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee informs the citizenry that on the evening of 16 June, members of the armed forces, investigating from a tip given, proceeded to raid Building N, Apartment 19, in Sacamil Colony, Mejicanos, where Jose Antonio Morales Carbonel, Rosalina Lasso Gomez, Freddy Hernandez Pardales, Hugo Cruz Quezada, Marco Tulio Solorzano Arteaga and Godofredo Angel Corrales Benavides were arrested. Many members of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces subversive organization were seized there. It was also reported that these persons had met to plan terrorist activities, thus making an attempt against the peace and tranquillity of the Salvadoran nation.

As promised by the armed forces in their proclamation, all of its activities will abide by the laws, respecting at all times the rights of the persons arrested as human beings. Today they will be turned over to the courts. The armed forces once again reiterate their purpose and desires to bring peace to the citizens, who justifiably demand it every day.

The Armed Forces Press Committee informing the citizenry of the following events reported in various parts of the nation:

Subversive elements dedicated to provoking disorder fatally shot Manuel Aguirre Canas in Quezaltepeque and Reinaldo Aguirre in Canton Chaparral, (Suchipeto) jurisdiction. They also set fire to buses, one at KM 85 on the coastal highway, El Triunfo jurisdiction, and another on the road to El Espino resort. A military patrol was attacked by a group identified as members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc at Kilometer 44 of the highway between Suchipeto and San Salvador. Troops repelled the attack and one subversive died in the clash.

The commander of the Salvadoran Air Force, Lt Col Juan Rafael Bustillo, accompanied by Maj Omar Napoleon Avalos reinspected the Aerocommander plane with Panamanian registry which crashed last Sunday at the Miraflores ranch, 12 km from the city of San Miguel, in the east.

As most people know and as was reported by the media--both locally and abroad--the twin-engine aircraft, with a capacity for transporting 2,300 pounds of cargo, was illegally carrying a large amount of war materiel supposedly to supply the subversive groups operating in El Salvador.

Through the documents found in the destroyed aircarft, the Salvadoran air and naval forces have established that it belongs to the Panamanian Air Force. In addition, its flag and registration do not show signs of having been altered. In view of the evidence of the accident suffered by the above-mentioned pirate plane which violated the airspace of our country, the authorities are sure that it is impossible for the pilot to have emerged alive from the wreck, considering that the cabin was converted into a mass of metal. It is therefore deduced that when survivors were mentioned, an attempt was made to confuse and block the investigations.

Likewise, five tanks were found inside the crashed plane, each with a capacity of 15 gallons of gasoline, which indicates that the Aerocommander plane was to be refueled for its return after having delivered its cargo of war ammunition.

It is also obvious that a second pirate plane, presumably with a crew, was following the first to protect it since they succeeded in recovering the pilot of the crashed plane, fleeing immediately as established.

Meanwhile, our government is continuing investigations on a diplomatic level to clear up the case. Also, it maintains and reaffirms the warning issued by the minister of defense and public security, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, for protecting the nation's airspace from violations.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES REORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY

PA200241 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1815 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, here is Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena's statement regarding the reorganization of both the national and international functions of the Foreign Ministry:

[Begin recording] Internationally we seek respect for the independence, sovereignty and self-determination of peoples as a basic principle; active incorporation of this country into the group of nonaligned countries; diplomatic and commercial relations that are effective rather than simply declarative; active and efficient participation in international corporations and organizations; closer financial and technological cooperation with Western European countries and the establishment of links for commercial and technological cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly those of Eastern Europe.

On the continent we seek to strengthen our financial and technological cooperation, particularly with the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina.

B. [As heard] To promote economic convergence with Mexico, the Andean Pact countries and the member countries of LAFTA and strengthen links of friendship and solidarity, basically with the Andean Pact countries.

Regionally we have begun actions to revitalize the Organization of Central American States and all economic integration organizations; to reorganize the Central American Common Market; to solve the dispute with Honduras and to maintain very special relations of cooperation with Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

In this area of regional affairs there is an element concerning the dispute with Honduras. In many past statements I have explained to you that I feel really optimistic regarding the results of the negotiations of the past 4 months, since February of this year.

As I have said on several occasions, we have reached a clear and precise agreement regarding six points contained in the mediation agreement. On the point related to borders, we have found formulas that have made it possible for us to carry out an exhaustive and broad study of the border problem between the two countries, a study which we have already begun. We have made extraordinary progress and we hope to reach objective conclusions within a short time. Unfortunately I cannot give you details regarding these negotiations because the mediation agreement so prescribes. Only the mediator can give definitive information regarding the results of the negotiations. However, I would like to say that we have made great strides and that we are full of clear, precise and well-founded optimism.

The third great objective--that is, the first is rational use [of the Foreign Ministry] and the second is a more precise outline of foreign policy--is to seek international cooperation and assistance that is much clearer and better defined. Here in this country we have lost extraordinary opportunities for international cooperation. For this purpose we have formulated a very ambitious plan and I hope to have the opportunity to implement it.

In addition to these three great objectives, we plan to broaden the Foreign Ministry's sphere of action. To this end, we have considered, in the first place, its function regarding Central American integration. This new Foreign Ministry function--to promote Central American integration--is a much broader concept that is not limited to the economic field, but also includes the social area and basically requires cooperation and coordination of policies at the Central American and regional levels. It also implies the incorporation of Panama, the formulation of regional agreements and the establishment of Central American blocs.

[Unidentified questioner] You have spoken extensively about negotiations with Honduras. It has been said that specific agreements were reached some time ago on six points, with the exception of borders. Those six points include diplomatic and commercial relations, the Common Market and other topics. My question is this: Why is an effort not made to have those six points implemented immediately, while the question of borders, which is the most difficult, is left to be resolved in time?

[Chavez Mena] The mediation agreement covers seven points and the mediation process is divided into two stages--the written phase and the oral phase. Recently, the mediator, in agreement with the foreign ministries of Honduras and El Salvador, closed the written phase. In other words, El Salvador presented its argument and its counterargument, and Honduras did the same. Today we are studying the border problem. It is clearly established that by August, when we begin the oral phase, we will have decided upon appropriate criteria and formulas regarding the border problem. Obviously it would be nice if, during the oral phase, we could arrive at a definitive solution to the border problem. Should this not be the case, it has already been stipulated and agreed upon that a peace agreement would be signed and the border problem would be subject to subsequent study because of the very complexity of the problem, since political historical and technical factors are involved and are very difficult to solve.

In the event that after a certain period of time the two countries fail to reach an agreement on this matter, the two states have agreed to the possibility of presenting this dispute to the International Court of Justice. [end recording]

MORALES EHRLICH REPORTEDLY WANTS SON COURT-MARTIALED

PA191305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0410 GMT 19 Jun 80

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE) The arrest of guerrilla Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, son of a member of the ruling junta in El Salvador, is the second major blow the authorities have struck against the underground Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) in less than 20 days. A military operation here on 27 May led to the arrest of former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, also an avowed FPL member. Samayoa, who is behind bars at a garrison here, might be court-martialed.

Morales Carbonell might face a similar fate. He announced that he was joining the guerrillas 2 months ago in a letter addressed to his father, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich. It has been learned that Morales Ehrlich reportedly asked the government to have his son undergo similar proceedings as Samayoa.

Morales Carbonell was arrested on Monday apparently as he was walking down a capital city street along with two other alleged FPL members. It is believed that Morales Ehrlich's [as received] identification was impossible at first because he is bearded and has no papers. This is the reason for his arrest, according to reports received so far. It has been learned, however, that the young guerrilla has been visited by his father and wife at the garrison where he is being held. The young guerrilla's arrest has been termed "a success" for the security forces. Morales Ehrlich's other son, Carlos Ernesto, is still underground.

HONDURAS

JUNTA WILL NOT ATTEND NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

PA182020 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The military government junta will not attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution on 15 July, it was reported today. Official sources said on that date the Honduran junta members will be busy with the preparations for the installation of the constituent assembly elected on 20 April.

NICARAGUA

CULTURE MINISTER, DELEGATION VISITING SOVIET UNION

PA191415 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow--Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev and Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal have met here. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They discussed Soviet-Nicaraguan cultural cooperation. Cardenal arrived in Moscow today heading a delegation made up of writer [name indistinct], chief of the National Arts Department of the Culture Ministry, and Silvia Gutierrez. The Nicaraguan delegation will stay in the USSR until 25 June. It will also visit Leningrad. Today's meeting was also attended by Nicaraguan Ambassador to the USSR Ricardo Wheelock Roman.

TEXACO WORKERS TO CONTINUE PRODUCTION, STAGE MARCH

PA181727 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The members of the Directorate of the Petrochemical Industries Unions today said that the strike declared by the Texaco Workers Union, who seized the company offices this morning, will not affect production. They also said that beginning at 0700 tomorrow they will carry out a march toward the Texaco management offices which were taken over by the union. The march in question will begin at the Texaco plant located in the refinery and will move on up to Kilometer 3.5 on the southern highway. There the workers will board the gasoline trucks and will proceed to the Texaco management offices. Once there, they will blow the vehicles' horns and will then go to the Labor Ministry. After the march they will return to their respective job sites.

REFUGEES LEAVING MARIEL 18 JUN TOTAL 104

FL191127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] One hundred and four antisocials left Mariel port yesterday for the United States. Nine boats remain and another boat arrived from Florida.

RAUL CASTRO ANNOUNCES CREATION OF TERRITORIAL MILITIAS

FL191141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second party secretary and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has announced that the creation of the territorial militias will take place soon once organizational details have been worked out. Army Gen Raul Castro spoke at the 7th meeting of the office in charge of the local people's government organs with the presidents of provincial assemblies and that of the special Isle of Youth municipality held recently.

The FAR minister also said that some units of the territorial militias are being trained on an experimental basis in several provinces. This will provide enough information for the orientation and training of these troops throughout the country. He said that the task is not easy and that the masses are pressuring to join immediately but that what is most important at the present time is not to act on local initiative but to coordinate the work so as to organize the various units at an opportune time.

Army General Castro said that all citizens who are able to fight, with the exception of those who are on regular unit reserves and the civil defense, can join the territorial militias. He said that basically membership will be voluntary and selective. He said that the corresponding regulations will be drawn up accordingly.

In an open exchange with the presidents of the provincial assemblies, Raul also expressed interest in the debates on other topics included in the meeting's agenda, especially that pertaining to the analysis of social problems affecting sugar production and the situation at the sugar mills, bateys [grounds occupied by a sugarmill and ancillary installations] and sugarcane enterprises. Exigency and efficiency in the administrative machinery was discussed at the meeting, whose objective was to analyze what is being done and what can be done to make Fidel's proposals a reality.

EASTERN ARMY UNITS HOLD PARTY CONFERENCES

FL181918 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Chaired by Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Eastern Army, party conferences were held in that command's general staff headquarters and at Military Unit 3586. In both events, the internal life, ideological work, combat and operational preparedness, socialist emulation, care, maintenance and preservation of equipment and arms, military and labor discipline and personnel's living conditions were examined from the party point of view. The closing remarks of the two party conferences were made by Lt Col Oscar Puig Cespedes, deputy chief of the Eastern Army for political work.

In his closing remarks at the general staff headquarters conference, Colonel Puig noted that the event has fulfilled its objective because it has summed up the work of all party organizations, its militants and aspirants, contributed to the observance of Leninist principles on party organization, dealt with the application of democratic centralism, the maintenance of organizational and discipline habits of the militants, the exercise of critical and self-critical spirit and party influence in essential military affairs and activities.

Colonel Puig stressed the need for applying healthy criticism in due time to solve problems and help the militants. In closing he said: The party must be strengthened to project its tasks with greater strength and accuracy toward the masses.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY SAYS SOMOZISTS TRAINING IN HONDURAS

PA161910 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Manuel Andara Ubeda, Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba, has denounced the existence of 30 Somozist training camps on Honduran territory and reiterated the Nicaraguan people's determination to defend their revolution at any cost.

During an interview with Radio Havana Cuba, the diplomat explained that the existence of these military camps was confirmed during the questioning of Honduran mercenaries arrested by the Sandinist Peoples Army after the killing of Nicaraguan literacy teacher Georgino Andrade.

Andara said the recent inclusion of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Conservative Nationalist Party in the State Council represents a defeat for Yankee imperialism, which is bent on blocking the process of national reconstruction undertaken by Nicaragua. Once more the principle of unity supported by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, political vanguard of our struggle, has triumphed, he noted.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT DECLARES SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICA

FL182311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Before the UN Committee Against Apartheid, the nonaligned countries movement today expressed its total active and militant solidarity with the struggle for national liberation being waged by the South African people. The declaration adopted by the movement's plenary session holding consultations at the United Nations reaffirms that one of the cardinal principles of the nonaligned countries is the struggle against apartheid and all forms of racism and oppression.

The document, which was read before the committee by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri as president of the nonaligned countries movement at the United Nations, terms the existence of the apartheid regime in South Africa shameful for all mankind.

Nonaligned Meeting January 1981

FL191028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The nonaligned countries movement has agreed in a plenary session held at the United Nations to move forward to January the New Dehli ministerial meeting previously set for mid-1981. The plenum thanked Cuba, which presides over the movement, for its wide-range consultations on the suitability of holding a special plenary meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers next month to examine the international situation and strive to impose peace and detente in the world. Because of the large number of international meetings and congresses scheduled for this summer, the movement decided to move up the meeting originally set by the Sixth Summit [of Nonaligned Countries] for mid-1981. It will now be held in January.

PEREZ HERRERO, PACAVIRA SIGN AGREEMENT ADDENDUM

FL170051 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of Angola's MPLA-Labor Party Secretariat, today signed an addendum to the agreement signed between the two parties in the spheres of politico-ideological education, propaganda and information. Present at the signing ceremony for the Angolan side were that country's embassy charge d'affaires (Filiberto Lundungo) and for the Cuban side Antonio Diaz, chief of the PCC Central Committee Internal Education Department, as well as other officials of our party's Central Committee and members of the Angolan delegation.

ANGOLAN NEWSMEN COMPLETE JOURNALISM PROGRAM

FL162319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The closing ceremony of the first course of study for Angolan newsmen took place just minutes ago at the main offices of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC]. Participating in the ceremony were Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Secretariat, and other members of the delegation headed by the Angolan minister of agriculture.

The 16 students satisfactorily completed the 6-month course of study in which a group of highly experienced Cuban journalists participated as professors. The course was conducted at the Orlando Olo Pantoja provincial party school.

During the ceremony, diplomas were presented to the more outstanding students. Zoraida Alfaro, director of the school, student Rufino Ventura and Rodobaldo Diaz, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Internal Education Department, made speeches. Sitting at the presidium were UPEC Secretary General Ernesto Vera and Antonio Diaz, chief of department of the PCC Central Committee.

IRAQI YOUTH MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL162251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Iraqi Minister of Youth and president of Iraq's General Youth Federation Karim Mahmud al-Mulla departed yesterday for his country after a visit to Cuba which lasted several days. Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], and Carlos Galvan, president of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation [INDER], saw the Iraqi minister and the members of his delegation off at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Prior to departure, Karim Mahmud al-Mulla signed cooperation agreements with the UJC and INDER. The first one provides the guidelines for the next period of cooperation between the two organizations. During the signing ceremony, the Iraqi minister conveyed greetings to the Cuban youth, people and the revolution's leadership, especially Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

GRENADA

THREE PERSONS KILLED IN EXPLOSION; BISHOP UNHURT

PA192150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] St Georges, 19 Jun (AFP)--Three persons were killed and at least 20 injured in the explosion of a bomb which went off during a rally held in honor of the national heroes of Grenada in the center of this capital. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was to deliver a speech at the rally, was not injured, according to initial official reports.

Call for Blood Donors

PA192248 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2205 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Announcement]

[Text] We are calling on all blood donors to report to the hospital in St Georges. There are some comrades there who are the victims of that tragic, atrocious act of imperialism against the revolution, and we desperately need some blood. We are calling on all revolutionary patriotic Grenadians to offer their blood so that some of our patriots will be able to survive, and we say to imperialism that 100,000 courageous, fighting revolutionary and patriotic people cannot be defeated.

We are determined to win; we are revolutionaries, not cowards and our revolution, we know, will be victorious. The death of the (?two) comrades this afternoon (?will show us) that imperialism will stop at nothing to turn back our process. We say to imperialism that we are not afraid; we are even more determined to defeat the CIA, to defeat imperialism and to defeat all forms of local counterrevolution, and we say that in the spirit of (Butler), in the spirit of [name indistinct], in the spirit of (Harold Floyd), in the spirit of all of our martyrs and revolutionaries who have died in the struggle to free our country, we say that in the spirit of all these comrades we will fight to defeat any act that threatens our process.

Police Called to Barracks

PA192305 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2210 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Announcement]

[Text] The commissioner of police would like all police officers to report to barracks immediately. I repeat: All police officers are asked to report to barracks immediately. And, listeners, we would like you to know that at 8 o'clock tonight the comrade leader, Comrade Maurice Bishop, will address the nation on the tragic incident, the tragic act of aggression by imperialism and by local counterrevolution against our people.

Thousands of people, standing listening to the Butler-Strong rally, thousands of them coming out to commemorate a historic event in the history of our people--suddenly a bomb went off, killing three people, injuring many others.

We say to our people that we will not be defeated by this act, that imperialism will not succeed in turning back our revolution, but that as the day goes on, as the evening goes on, our people will become even stronger, and our people become even (?stronger) to defeat any act, any form of aggression against our people.

One hundred thousand courageous and revolutionary people will not be defeated. We will not crawl on our knees to imperialism, but we will stand firmly on our feet to defeat the imperialist CIA counterrevolutionary act against our country.

Security Forces in Gunfight

PA192321 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2303 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a special report from the news department of Radio Free Grenada:

Based on information received by the security forces from people on the scene, investigations in connection with this afternoon's bombing in Queens Park led to the home of Sean Phillip in St Paul. After calling on occupants to come out, the security forces were greeted by a hail of gunfire, which they returned. Reinforcements were brought in and the operation is still in progress. The security forces are in full control of the situation.

Bishop Speech

PA200332 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 0034 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Speech to nation by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, sisters and brothers of free Grenada. Today imperialism struck its most savage, its most brutal, its most cowardly blow against the revolution. Today a monstrous crime was committed by imperialism and its local agents. Today is a sad day for our country. Today is a day when we gather together to commemorate, as we have been doing, another important anniversary. On this occasion, the anniversary of Butler and Strong, two of our national heroes. But by (?evil)--before the day was ended and even while we were commemorating the lives of these two outstanding Grenadians--we find now that in the future, 19th of June will also be commemorating new martyrs, new heroes, new patriots to our people's revolution and to our struggle.

At this point, two young comrades of our country, two young sisters are dead, murdered by these vicious beasts of imperialism. At this point, two more people of our country are gone.

[Words indistinct] a bomb was planted at the foot of the steps of the pavillion of the Queen's Park. It was planted in such a way that it was directly below the point where the leadership of our country were sitting down. It was time to go off at 3 o'clock and at 3 o'clock it did go off. The fragments which were collected by (?security) forces indicate that the clock was connected to sticks of dynamite, indicate also that it was done in a very sophisticated and scientific way.

[Word indistinct] we must note [word indistinct] about this event is that a new technology has been introduced. We must note that [words indistinct]. This is not just a case of the mongoose gang. [words indistinct] This is not even the case of one or two elements opening fire with guns and using bullets. Nor is it a case of someone just taking a stick of dynamite, lighting it and throwing it. What we have here is a situation where people make a bomb and do so in a very clever way, in a way that indicates very clearly that they received training. This is not local technology. This is not the way of our Grenadian people.

We must note too, that this was just no an attempt to kill the leadership of our country, important as that would be, important as it would be for any of these reactionaries and these murders to wipe out the entire leadership at one time.

We must note that the plan here went even beyond that, because in the attempt at trying to wipe out the entire leadership of the country, these murderers were prepared to kill dozens, hundreds, or thousands of ordinary Grenadians.

In our situation, only imperialism could be responsible for this. Can one think of an ordinary Grenadian counterrevolutionary being prepared entirely on his own to wipe out hundreds of innocent Grenadians while at the same time trying to kill the leadership? Can one think of any ordinary Grenadian agreeing to plant a bomb in a rally of thousands of Grenadians? When we consider the list of those who have died, those who may yet die and those who are injured, some very seriously, some in a critical way, you can get an idea of the point I am making. At this point, two young women of our country--13-year-old (Lorraine) Charles of River Road and 23-year-old (Loris Humphreys) of (Byland)--are dead, murdered, blown to pieces by this bomb.

At this point, also, two other young children, two other young people of our country, both babies, both from the River Road (Tempty) area, one 8 years old, one 15 years old, are lying in very critical condition. One has lost a leg, the other one has serious injuries to the back and buttocks, blown off by this deadly bomb.

Two more people are also in serious condition. In fact, in the last few hours our valiant doctors and nurses have performed six operations, and we hope and pray that no one else will die as a result of this savage attack.

Nineteen more of our citizens are right now hospitalized, lying in our St Georges Hospital, unsure whether they will live or whether they will die.

Comrades, we think of Vietnam, where thousands and millions of people were killed and massacred by U.S. imperialism. We think of the My Lai massacre in the early seventies, when innocent people were rounded up during that notorious war and brutally murdered, women and children, all innocent people.

Tonight it is important for us to try to put into context what today's events mean, because today's events did not just drop out of the skies by accident. Today's events are part of a total unfolding plan aimed at the destruction of the Grenadian revolution, aimed at the wanton devastation of our country, if we do not choose to continue along the old submissive and exploitative path that Gairy and his minions pursued.

We think of the history of U.S. imperialism. We think of the days when their gunboats ruled the world, when you landed Marines in someone else's country, Arbenz in Guatemala, in '34, Dominican Republic in '63, and dozens of other examples. We think of the occupations and annexations of other people's territories, particularly in our region, in Latin America, the Caribbean. We think of the assassination of Sandino, the patriot of Nicaragua, of Allende, the hero of Chile, of so many other martyrs of this region who had to die at the hands of imperialism. We think of the scientific way in which they have evolved a new concept which they have called destabilization, a concept aimed at creating political voilence, economic sabotage, a concept which, when it fails, eventually leads to terrorism.

We think of the attempt to use local opportunists and counterrevolutionaries, people who try to build a popular base, people who fail in building that popular base, and people, as a result of having failed to fool the masses, then turn to the last weapon they have, in desperation, the weapon of open, naked, brutal and vulgar terror. Having given up all hope of winning the masses, these people now turn their resent on the masses.

They now seek to punish the masses, to murder them wholesale, to plant bombs in the midst of rallies, to get us afraid to continue to attend rallies, to try to break the back of the popular support of the revolution, because imperialism was frightened and terrified by the Grenadian masses on March 13, 1980, when 30,000 of our people gathered in one spot to celebrate one year of people's victory, people's progress, people's benefits.

They were terrified by that and as a result they now seek to intimidate, to bully officials, to [word indistinct] browbeat, to frighten and terrorize the masses to get them to be afraid to assemble, to get them to be afraid to continue to build their own country in their own image and liking.

Think of the warmongers, of those who recognize the crisis now affecting international capitalism, of those who see their superprofits being (ained away, of those who recognize that only if they are able to get a war economy moving again, to build more and more armaments and weapons of destruction, only in this way will their superprofits rise. And in pursuit of dollars, in pursuit of more and more profits, they are willing to destroy innocent children, innocent women.

Comrades, we have to recognize that this is a new stage. We have to recognize that what we have seen, what we thought to be, represents a new and higher stage in the plans of counterrevolution. Their desperation is now complete. This act of exhibition of gross and naked and vulgar terrorism which we saw today was aimed at frightening and terrifying our people into submission. What we saw today, comrades, was aimed at trying to reduce us to cowardice, was aimed at trying to force us to return to the old days when they were able to dominate and exploit our country.

Sometimes [words indistinct] the people are called upon to fight back, to draw on hidden and inner resources of strength that they do not know that they have, to demonstrate extraordinary courage in the face of adversity, to fight back against what might appear to be impossible odds. Sometimes people are called upon to do these things.

We are confident that as a result of today's monstrous crime, our people will emerge stronger, more united, more vigilant, more powerful than imperialism and its local terrorists and stooges. We are confident that a united and determined people can never be turned back. We are confident that a well-organized and conscious people can never be frightened, can afford to be brave, can afford to stand on our feet and face the world. In any event, revolutionaries do not have the right to be cowards. We have to stand up to fight for our country, because this country is ours, does not belong to anybody else.

Our first [words indistinct] is to protect, to consolidate, to defend our revolution. We have warned over and over again of the danger that our country faces. We have pointed out on hundreds of occasions that imperialism will not [word indistinct], but will attack our country. We have pointed out that there is absolutely no doubt in our mind that imperialism and local reaction will keep sucking and [word indistinct] we have said that revolution has laws. That one of the laws is that the more progress the country makes, the more benefits that are brought to the ordinary masses of the country, the more resistance you will see from counterrevolutionaries and from imperialism.

Now more than ever, our people must be the eyes, the ears and the noses of the revolution. Now more than ever our people must redouble the efforts at vigilance, must be more and more on the lookout for the opportunists, the reactionaries, counterrevolutionaries. Now more than ever be on the lookout for imperialist's attacks, for the possibility of more and more planes flying over our airspace in open violation of international law as if they own our country. If we had a plane and sent it to fly over their countries, they will shoot it down. But they believe they have a right to just come to our country and fly over as they wish.

But we repeat the warning tonight, that the comrades in the PRA are able to use their antiaircraft weapons and when unauthorized crafts fly over our plains, our lands, without permission, we reserve the right to do what they would do, and shoot them out of the sky. Tonight we must be conscious of the need for us to continue the patrol of our beaches and our land. Not just broadly and roughly speaking, but every square inch of soil that we have in this country must be kept fully watched.

The only way in which we can avoid a repetition of what happened today is if we are more alert, if we are more watchful of suspicious activities, if we keep looking at people that pass us, for example, that seem to be behaving in an odd way. If we double our lookout on important buildings in country, if we greatly increase, not by doubling or tripling, but by a hundred times, the militia that we now have in our country, if we step up and strengthen the popular defense forces of our country, not just the People's Revolutionary Army, not just the people's militia, not just the people in uniform, therefore, but all our people must now prepare, [words indistinct] to defend our country against nuclear attacks and foreign invasion.

All the people who love our country must be willing to defend our country. [words indistinct] reminder of the courage, of the discipline, of the vigilance of our people [words indistinct]. We noted their concern for the leadership of the country. The number of our people who came and surrounded us and made sure that we got out. We noted a deep concern of our workers for the women, for the children, for the elderly.

We noted most of all today the fact that the people of our country cam forward with information, telling us what they observed, who they believed put the bomb, when they believed the bomb was planted, important intelligence information on which the security forces have acted and right now are still acting.

Several arrests have already been made. Interrogations are right now going on, and in fact right now as I speak to you a number of our soldiers, policemen, militia comrades, members of our security forces, are presently in St Paul, in Mt Terry, at the headquarters of the counterrevolution, at the home of a man called Sean Phillip, the present leader of the counterrevolutionary gang in our country, acting on information which we received in Queens Park.

Our security forces went to arrest Sean Phillip tonight and they were greeted with a hail of bullets--gunfire all over the place. Our soldiers, our security forces, had to duck and run for their lives, on foot, and then of course they fought back, and up to when I left to come down here to make this address that fight was still going on. That battle of our forces, of our people in uniform, against the forces of counter-revolution was still being wages.

We must be conscious of this, because something that you do not yet know, which I will state tonight, is that we have found evidence of a direct link between these local counterrevolutionaries and a number of other counterrevolutionaries and agents of imperialism residing abroad--some in countries not too far from here.

We have a fair amount of detail of the plan of these elements and what we say to them is, let this be a warning. Whenever you choose to come to land in our country to try to turn back the people's revolution, they are going to be wiped out, they are going to be dealt with without mercy. The same lack of mercy that today they showed when they planted their bombs, that same lack of mercy, that same firmness, but on this occasion revolutionary firmness will be used to deal with them.

Starting tomorrow recruitment teams will be going around all locations, to all villages, to all fields.

These recruitment teams will be aiming to recruit at least 20,000 more Grenadians to become members of our militia, to mobilize our people for a state of war, to put our people on a war alert, to put them in a situation of serious preparation for defense of our country.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL RESIGNS--St George's Grenada, Wednesday, (CANA)--Lloyd Noel has resigned as secretary in the Grenada Legal Affairs Ministry, he confirmed yesterday. Noel, an attorney, said he stepped down with effect from Monday because of differences of opinion with the People's Revolutionary Government. He declined to give details. The former government official has returned to private practice. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jun 80 p 3 FL]

ST VINCENT

GRENADINES CALL FOR REFERENDUM ON INDEPENDENCE

FL171400 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 12 Jun 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Kingstown, St Vincent (CANA)--Continuing rumblings of discontent in the Grenadines have brought a call for a referendum on independence away from the state of St Vincent.

A resolution published here by the New Democratic Party (NDP) of ex-Premier James Mitchell said the people of the Grenadines felt oppressed, with their progress being deliberately restricted. They felt themselves fully capable of managing their own affairs, the resolution said.

The move by Mitchell has come two weeks before a by-election for the Grenadines seat in the national Parliament here in Kingstown. Mitchell's call for a people's verdict on virtual secession reflects the NDP's strong disappointment at its outright rejection by the electorate on St Vincent (referred to by the Grenadines as "the mainland)" in the December 5 general elections.

Mitchell in past elections had always easily won the Grenadines single seat in Parliament. But last December he put another party member to contest there (successfully) while he fought as a candidate on the "mainland" and was defeated.

The Grenadines representative subsequently resigned the seat, and judged on the basis of past performance, Mitchell is favoured to win the June 23 by-election, if he decides to contest. His party's referendum resolution has brought a new dimension to Vincentian politics and a challenge to the administration of Prime Minister Cato.

Points enunciated in the resolution are similar to the issues which the December [Union Island] rebels said had led them to launch their rising against the Kingstown administration. Then it was only a small group on one island, and their recourse was to the gun.

The NDP says the breakaway decision must be one made by the people of all the Grenadine Islands, and done the democratic way.

There has as yet been no public reaction from the central administration on this proposal to break up the state.

URUGUAY

NEW CONSTITUTION TO CREATE UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

PY191558 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The new constitution will stipulate the establishment of only on legislative chamber in Uruguay. This decision was agreed upon during two meetings held by the State Council Commission in charge of drawing up the new constitution. In these meetings the advisers, including several who did not belong to the commission, gave their opinion and discussed several systems which could be adopted. The meetings ended with the agreement of the majority to establish only one legislative chamber under the new constitution.

NAVY CHIEF REAFFIRMS HOLDING OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

PY200056 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 18 Jun (AFP)--Vice Adm Hugo Marquez, commander in chief of the navy, said here today that the 1981 Uruguayan presidential elections will be carried out regardless of the result of the November plebiscite on the reformed constitution.

Vice Admiral Marquez also stated that "if the citizenry vote against the constitutional reforms," it means that "they do not want to change the constitution," but "they want the present constitution in force with the amendments made by the civil-military government through institutional acts."

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--The Bureau of Statistics and Census reported this morning that the cost of living during May increased by 3.47 percent. With this new increase the cost of living during the first 5 months of 1980 has risen 17.09 percent compared to a 27.14 percent rise for the same period during 1979. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80 PY]

MEXICO

OFFICIAL CHARGES U.S. WAGING METEOROLOGICAL WAR

FL181154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico has accused the United States of waging a real meteorological war which has caused, among other things, a terrible drought in the Aztec nation in 1979, the worst in the last 40 years. This was stated by the head of Mexico's meteorology service, Capt (Silvino Aguilar), who also accused the United States of using research to conduct espionage against other countries, find out about the state of their crops, and then impose policies and set prices. In statements to the Mexican newspaper EL DIA, Capt (Silvino Aguilar) said that the U.S. Government takes advantage of its technological advances to carry out scientific espionage against countries which it supposedly helps to develop meteorology.

The high-ranking Mexican official says he has no doubt that Yankee airplanes spray chemical substances to divert hurricanes headed for the United States. In this way, they damaged the Mexican economy because weather that is bad for the Yankees is good for the Mexicans because it brings rain, Capt (Silvino Aguilar) said. The United States as well as France and other developed Western countries use satellite meteorological information to determine crops yields and, using that information, manipulate grain markets and prices.